Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,739—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1899.

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

LIBR… OF T… BOM… BRAN… OF T… ROYAL ASIAT…

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th „
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th October, calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 5th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 7th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI:
Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE DEPARTMENT.

LIGHT AND REFRESHING WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THE whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from DEINHARD & Co., COBLENTZ. These Wines are generally admitted to be the most Delicate and Fragrant, as well as the most Wholesome, produced in the World.

STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash.				Credit.			
		Qts.		Pts.		Qts.		Pts.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	„	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	58	0	30	0	65	0	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	„	52	0	27	8	58	0	31	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	„	37	0	......		41	8	......	
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	„	28	0	15	8	31	8	17	4
OPPENHEIM	„	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	„	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0
SPARKLING HOCK.									
SUPERIOR, delicate flavour and bouquet	Per doz.	53	8	28	0	59	8	31	0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.									
FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	Per doz.	46	4	25	0	51	8	28	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious bouquet	„	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0
SAUTERNES.									
VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.									
SAUTERNES, delicate Flavour	Per doz.	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	4
BARSAC, light Table Wine	„	27	8	15	0	31	0	16	12

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"**MULETA**" Principes
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"**MULETA**" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!
ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
* * * *
BRANDY!

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph").
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.
Charni Road, Bombay. (Near Messrs STEPHENS. and SONS' Stables.)
Stock can be seen at Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS', Fort.
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0

		Rs.	
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	„	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	12
SOUCHONG	„	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

A thoroughly practical guide, invaluable for Home Art, Study, and Amusement, and as a library work of reference.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF HOME ARTS.

Edited and compiled by Montague Marks, Crown 4 to Cloth, Rs. 6-10.

With Hundreds of Illustrations, Models, and Practical Designs (including many large ones, full working size).

THE TEMPLE EDITION OF DICKENS.

In Dainty Cloth Binding—Pocket Size. Each Vol. Re. 1-6. Volumes Ready.

The Pickwick Papers	3 Vols.
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Oliver Twist	2 Vols.
Barnaby Rudge	2 Vols.
Martin Chudzlewit	3 Vols.
Nicholas Nickleby	3 Vols.
Dombey and Son	3 Vols.
Old Curiosity Shop	2 Vols.
David Copperfield	3 Vols.

Yielding to the persistent demand of the public for an edition of Charles Dicken's novels at once pleasant to handle and easy to read, yet of a size convenient to carry in the pocket, it has been decided to publish a Temple Edition of Works of Charles Dickens, printed upon paper specially made by Messrs. Dickinson, and bound in the dainty manner which was found so acceptable in the case of the Temple Edition of Scott, with which the new Dickens is uniform.

COUNT TOLSTOY'S WORKS.

Each Vol. Re. 1-14.

A Russian Proprietor.
The Cossacks.
Ivan Ilyitch, and other Stories.
My Religion.
Life.
My Confession.
The Gospel in Brief.
Childhood, Boyhood, Youth.
The Physiology of War.
Anna Karenina.
What to do?
War and Peace. (4 Vols.)
The Long Exile.
Sevastopol.
The Kreutzer Sonata and Family Happiness.
The Kingdom of God is Within You.
Work While Ye have the Light,

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SULTAN......	2,884	Bonnsack	27th Oct.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tonga, Dar-es-salam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 4th Oct., 1899.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, Hyderabad (Deccan) on MONDAY, the 16th October 1899, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1898.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect 2 Directors in place of those who have retired by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors,

S. E. CHENAI,
Secretary Treasurer and Agent.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 31st October, 1899, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

UNDER the PROVISIONS of Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, NOTICE is hereby given that the List of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards, Justices, and Fellows respectively, has been published as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section, and is available for public inspection in every Municipal Office; copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal Office on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 6 per copy, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Any person whose name has been omitted or who claims to have his name inserted in the said List or who (his own name having been entered in the List) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the Ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more Wards in the List in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the List as the representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection or application, as the case may be, to the Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November 1899, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 4th October 1899.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

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INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, ESQ. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, ESQ., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. MARTIN'S INVENTIONS were awarded the only GOLD MEDAL at the AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW at Calcutta in February, 1898; and pronounced best of all Agricultural Implements in the country.

MARTIN'S IMPROVED PLOUGH of the future. Martin's 4 bucket water lift, raising with one pair of bullocks, four times the quantity of water as compared with ordinary methods; and the best machine adapted for irrigation in seasons of Scarcity.

MARTIN'S, 5 ROLLER HORIZONTAL sugarcane Press, Martin's 8, 5, and 2 Roller Vertical Presses, Martin's Hand Power Portable Press for compressing hay, jute, fodder, etc.

MARTIN'S HAND POWER COTTON GIN.

The above machines are all patented and warranted to perform 3 to 4 times the work obtained from ordinary methods, effecting a corresponding saving in cost of working.

For particulars of prices and capacities, apply to

W. MARTIN,
Retired Indigo Planter, Agra.

N. B.—AGENTS and Manufacturers WANTED, and any reasonable offer for patent rights of any of the above considered.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL LINSEED RAW.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January 1900.

CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE:—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at gallons 3500 (three thousand five hundred gallons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS:—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 500 (five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL LINSEED DOUBLE BOILED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from they 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE:—Consumption during 12 months is estimated at gallons 8,000 (eight thousand gallons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS:—These must be made out on the Company's printed form which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT:—Rs. 1,000, (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF
1. KEROSINE OIL CANS TIN EMPTY.
2. KEROSINE OIL WOODEN CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE,
3. CASKS, OIL AND TAR, &C., EMPTY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, which will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, at 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), for the purchase of the above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract. Offer to be binding for the period of twelve months from the date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS must be made to the Company's Cashier for each lot prior to delivery.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th september, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWUR and PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwur Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwur.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
29th September, 1899.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited by the Diwan of Cochin for the SUPPLY of 1,80,000 (one hundred and eighty thousand) Indian maunds of Bombay SALT, for the use of the Cochin Sirkar during the year 1075 M. E.

. Tenders will be received at the Huzur Cutcherry by the Secretary to the Diwan till the evening of MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1899, (8th Thabar 1075); and all tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th October, in the Huzur Cutcherry, in the presence of such of the parties as may be in attendance.

3. Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, in cash or currency notes.

4. All tenders must be for the supply of Salt of the sample kept in the Salt Revenue Superintendent's Office, which the tenderers can see at any time on office days; and auction may, at the option of the Diwan, be held as soon as the tenders are opened. In the case of unsuccessful bidders or tenderers, their deposit will be returned immediately after the result is announced. In the case of successful parties, the deposits will be retained as security against default, until the further security required under clause 6 "infra" is furnished, and the agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract is entered into.

5. The agreement mentioned in the last preceding clause shall be executed within a week after the result is announced, either before the Diwan, or such officer as the Diwan may authorize in this behalf, on an 8 puthan stamp paper to be provided by the successful party.

6. Satisfactory security either in cash or in Government of India Pro Notes to the extent of Rs. 5 (five) per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into.

7. Anyparty who fails to execute the agreement shall forfeit his preliminary deposit of Rs. 500, and shall also be liable for any loss that the Sirkar may sustain in consequence of his default, but he shall not be entitled to any profit that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

8. The Salt must be delivered at the weighing shed of the Sirkar depot at the port of Malipuram, from the beginning of November, and all delivery must be completed by the 15th of April, 1900.

9. All Salt not up to the sample, will be rejected.

10. The Superintendent of Salt Revenue shall decide whether any Salt delivered is up to the sample or not. In case of any dispute, an appeal shall lie to the Diwan, whose order shall be final.

11. The tenders shall specify, in words at length, the rate in rupees per hundred Indian maunds.

12. The Contractor will be furnished with a certificate under the seal and signature of the Diwan, specifying the quantity of Salt which he is authorized to procure for the use of the Sirkar.

13. On production of the above certificate at Bombay, the Contractor will be allowed to export free of duty, on payment of 3 pies per maund (which he will have to bear) as much Salt as he is authorized to procure.

14. The quantity of Salt exported from Bombay must be delivered at the Malipuram depot without any deficiency; otherwise the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on such deficiency. No allowance for wastage will be made.

15. In regard to all Salt not up to the Sample, the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar Rs. 3 per maund, minus the cost price according to Contract, and the Contractor shall be at liberty to sell such Salt at prices not less than the Sirkar rates.

16. After each shipment has been received, a certificate shall be granted, showing whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case, if the full duty that may prevail at the time of import has been collected upon the deficient quantity.

17. This certificate must be produced by the Contractor before the Bombay authorities within two months of the shipment.

18. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered and the bags returned.

19. Tenders to be addressed to the Diwan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Salt."

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Diwan.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin Camp, Trichur, 26th September, 1899, (11th Kanni, 1075).

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,220
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	96
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	Infall 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	180xd
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,875
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	470
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	640
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	630	500	500	25	580xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	392 1-2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3.	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	610
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	545
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	345
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	4.	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	550
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	485xd
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	145
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	485
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	750xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	11,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	165xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,750
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1730
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	65
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	150
Oriental	15,725	625	25	dvd Nil	40
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	720
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	775
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,800xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	2,0	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	630
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	230
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	295
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,48
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	770
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	155
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	82 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,300	500	25+80	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	137½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	505xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	405
Mummar M.	000	250	all	25	215
New Berar	500	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	162 1-2
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	570	30	355
Sassoo	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1875
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	340
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	75
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	1,005xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	585
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477 1-2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 11-14m., 11-49a. Low water, 5-7m., 5-11a.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, Graham's Building, 12 noon.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mission, Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwur; Sermon: "Transubstantiation."

POLO.—There will not be a game this evening, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA, L. C. E. (Bombay) B. A. LL. B. (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, has made the usual declaration before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodeen Tyabjee and was admitted as a member of the Bombay Bar.

THEFT AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—Mr. E. Keess, a clerk in charge of the St. Thomas' Cathedral has reported to the police that since the morning of the 2nd instant, eighty gold fish valued at Rs. 15 had been stolen from the fountain in the compound.

HAJEE DISPENSARY.—The attendance at the Moolbhai Peerbhoy Hajeee Charitable Dispensary for the month of September, shows the total number of patients treated 3059; total number of attendance 1591; new admissions only:—women 226, children, 124; total 350.

INOCULATION MEETING.—A meeting of the Daivadnya community will be held shortly to consider what steps can be taken to inoculate members of the community and their families. Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishnaji Pitale, H. H. the Gaekwar's Vakil, has been requested to preside. An inoculation station in the house of Messrs. Vasantrao and Wamanrao Nana Moroba has been opened for the general public and the Daivadnya community should take advantage of it. If a few sections of the Hindoo communities of higher caste were successfully induced to resort to inoculation, Brahmins and other castes would no doubt follow their example.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Sawalia Rewana, aged twenty-five years, a syce in the employ of a livery stable-keeper at Bhindy Bazar Road. About two weeks ago deceased complained of pains in the groin. He went to the bazaar and brought a marking nut and after soaking a piece of twine in the juice abstracted from the nut, he tied it round the right leg to cure himself of the pain. The application produced an ulcer on the leg and Sawalia was attacked with fever. The ulcer became unhealthy and the symptoms of tetanus were soon developed. His brother then conveyed him to the J. J. Hospital, where his condition grew worse and he died on Tuesday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following an ulcer on the right leg, the result of the application of marking nut.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Saik Sumsoo Saik Idroos, a Mahomedan lad, aged eleven years, who died from injuries received by his having accidentally fallen out of a window on the fifth storey of a house. The deceased was a servant in the employ of one Haji Adam Siddick of Kembeker street and resided on his master's premises. About 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon the lad was standing with one leg on the cross-bar of a window on the fifth storey of his master's house his other leg being inside the window, and he was flying a kite. Suddenly the kite thread broke and in attempting to catch it, deceased lost his balance and fell down into the gully from a height of about sixty feet. He was picked up unconscious, and bleeding from the head. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A "DEVIL-POSSESSED" WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Passani, a Hindoo woman, aged twenty years. The deceased had been for the last three years and a half, in the keeping of one Heerapa Rajana, a plumber, and resided with him at Bapty Road. About six months after Heerapa took the woman in his keeping she began to show symptoms of insanity. Heerapa thought she was possessed of a devil and tried his utmost to dispossess her of the evil spirit by means of charms, but she got no better. Deceased became very thin and emaciated. On Monday night Passani took her food as usual and went to bed. The next morning she was found breathing very heavily and unconscious. Heerapa removed her to the J. J. Hospital where she died in the evening. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that the woman had purchased four annas worth of opium from his shop at Null Bazaar on the previous day. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE TABLES TURNED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted one Khundoo Suntoo, a carpenter, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, on a charge of stealing a sandle-wood box of the value of Rs. 85, belonging to his elder brother, Balia Suntoo. The complainant in his evidence stated that he had an altercation with the accused on the previous night, when the latter struck him and carried away the box from his room. The complainant made a report to the police and the box was found in the room of the accused. Raghoo Deosey, a neighbour, who witnessed the altercation between the parties, said that when accused left the room of the complainant, he had nothing in his hand. The accused in his defence said that the box had been given to him by complainant about a week previous to work upon, in the presence of one Ramji Bhicaji. He called Ramji Bhicaji as his witness who bore out the accused's statement. The Magistrate on the evidence held the charge false and malicious and discharged the accused. The complainant was then called upon to show cause why he should not be punished for preferring a false and vexatious complaint against accused. Complainant having failed to show any cause, was fined Rs. 10, which sum the Court awarded to the accused as compensation. The box was then ordered to the returned to the accused.

A DRUNKEN FREAK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett, charged Thomas J. Carter, Frederic Allen, F. H. H. Lippett, and Samuel Whitemore, stokers of H. M. S. Marathon, with theft and abetment in respect of property valued at Rs. 10-8 belonging to a cloth merchant, named Vithaldas Hemraj, having his place of business in Mungaldas Cloth Market. Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that on Tuesday evening, at about eight o'clock, the accused came to his shop and expressed a desire to buy silk handkerchiefs. The complainant told them to come on the following morning. The accused thereupon entered the shop and the first accused took up a silk "saree" and wrapped it round his waist. On the complainant telling them to leave the place, the first accused lifted up a chair and dashed it at him. The chair was broken and he sustained some injury on his foot. The first accused then offered to pay him four annas for the *saree*, which he refused to accept. The second accused helped himself with a piece of silk satin, concealed it under his coat, and broke the glass of a cupboard in the shop. The "saree" was snatched from the first accused by the complainant's servant. The accused then left the shop and ran towards the Crawford Market, where they were arrested by Superintendent Crummey and Inspector Barnett. On searching them piece of satin was found in possession of Allen. The accused stated in their defence that they had no intention of committing theft. They were drunk at the time and had taken the articles complained of for fun. The Magistrate discharged them.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION AND TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Martinelli was charged with assault, criminal intimidation, trespass, and using abusive language, at the instance of Mrs. Mary De Vida. Mr. Farduuji P. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, prosecuted. The accused was represented by her husband, who said she was unable to appear in court on account of ill-health. The complainant stated that the accused lived above her floor in a house at Frere Road. On the 30th ultimo, while the complainant was giving lessons in music to her children, they heard violent knocks at the door. The knocking continued at intervals, and at last when she went up to the door to see what was the matter she saw Laurence Martinelli, a son of the accused, half way up the stairs. She asked him why he was knocking at the door and told him not to do so again. He spoke rather rudely and said nobody was knocking. She then came in and resumed her lessons. Shortly after this, Mrs. Martinelli made her appearance. Her one foot was in the complainant's room and the other outside. She had a stick in her hand, which she shook against the complainant in an excited manner and said, "You come out. I will smash every bone in your body." The complainant told her to leave the house and to have a little self-respect. Complainant also stated that previous to the knockings at the door, there was a violent hammering above her sitting-room, which greatly frightened her children. The evidence for the prosecution having been recorded, the case was adjourned to the 10th proximo, in order to enable the accused to be present in court and to give her explanation. In the meanwhile Mr. Martinelli was warned to preserve peace.

MR. BUCK, the American Minister to Japan, has notified the United States Government that Japan has opened twenty-two additional ports to foreign trade under the new treaties.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE BENJAMIN CARR SMITH.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for six month's interim order on the ground that there were several up-country creditors. The application was granted.

RE FALEZMAHOMED GHORMAHOMED.

Mr. D. N. Bahadhurji, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. His lordship granted four months.

RE HOOSSEIN MAHOMED OOMARIA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE GUNESH RAOJI REGE.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

Mr. F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, stating that the insolvent, who was an *Inamdar*, and who managed the affairs of a large village could not have carried on his business only with the two memo books he had produced in court.

His lordship remarked that it was most desirable that the insolvent should assist the Official Assignee, and granted an extension for three months.

RE RAMCHUNDER CHIRANJILAL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' postponement of the hearing of the rule *nisi* and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE ASPANDIAR MEHERBAN.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. Mr. D. N. Bahadhuji, in opposing the application, said that clear four days were not given to the creditor to reply to the affidavit. A week's interim order was granted.

RE CHOTALAL PITAMBER.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE ESAJEE KHAIRAJ.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE PIROSHAH BOMANJEE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices on the creditors. The application was, granted.

RE KRISHNA SITARAM.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE KAIKHASRO CURSETJEE NARIMAN.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a months' extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—John Antone Manuel De Souza; Robert Anthony Noranha; Shaik Ismail Shaik Ali; Chandoo Nanoo and another; Janardhan Mahadev Zevle; Vithul Janoo Pedanker and another; Narayan Keroba Sadavert; Abdool Latif Abdool Rahim and Ranjii Bapubhoy.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MRS. ELLEN ATKINS.

On the application of Mr. E. C. O'Brien, Mrs. Ellen Atkins has been adjudicated an insolvent.

In her preliminary examination before his lordship, she admitted that she had Rs. 1,500 with her out of the proceedings of the sale of her property.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Bland and Noble for the Official Assignee, moved absolute the rule granted on the last court day, calling upon her to show cause why she should not forthwith hand over to the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 1,500.

The insolvent's name was called, but she did not appear. Service of the rule upon her was proved, and his lordship made the rule absolute; the costs of the Official Assignee to come out of the estate.

After the matter was disposed of, the insolvent's name was called out for her examination; and she appeared.

His lordship asked her why she did not appear when her name was first called; and told her that the rule against her had been made absolute.

Mrs. Ellen Atkins said she was under the impression that she was to appear in court at 12 o'clock.

His lordship: Have you any cause to show against the rule? You said in your examination that you had Rs. 1,500 in your possession, which you had kept for losses sustained by you.

Mrs. Ellen Atkins said that her losses were much more than that: and she had not said that she had the money with her. She was not willing to file her schedule unless forced to do so.

His lordship told insolvent that the rule had been made absolute against her; and that she would have to file her schedule and to give a correct statement of her affairs.

In her preliminary examination by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, she stated among other things, that she was adjudicated an insolvent on the 13th September last. Mr. O'Brien got a decree against her in the High Court on the 3rd July, 1899, for Rs. 4,017. There was considerable delay in fixing the amount of the decree. In the course of negotiations about the decree, she changed her solicitors. Her former solicitors and Mr. O'Brien's solicitors had fixed the amount of the decree, but she was not agreeable to the sum fixed. Until recently she owned property at Byculla, known as Craig Lands. She sold that property to Hurjivandas Narandas for Rs. 15,000 on the 24th August last. She said she did not know much about Hurjivandas, but knew he was a Bania, employed in the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. as a cashier. Her negotiations with him commenced six months ago. There was no writing. There was a broker in the transaction, but she did not know his name.

Hurjivandas Narandass was called before the court yesterday, and examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. He said he was a cashier to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. He did not own any immoveable property now. He bought Mrs. Atkins bungalow at Byculla for Rs. 15,000. A broker named Jiwandas Keshawji came to him about six months ago, and the bargain was settled in the month of August. The amount was settled with the broker verbally. Witness and Mrs. Atkins had an interview, and Rs. 15,000 was settled as the price. The broker brought Mrs. Atkins to his house, and the latter said it was her bungalow, and that she was willing to sell it for Rs. 15,000. He was indifferent about the transaction, as he was not very anxious to buy it. He could not say one way or the other whether it was a good or a bad bargain. No advertisements were put in the local papers regarding the sale of the bungalow. He did not enquire into the title to the property, as that was the business of his vakil. Witness had paid his solicitors, but had not got a receipt. When witness bought the property, he did not know that a decree was passed against Mrs. Atkins.

The examination of other witnesses in the matter was postponed till the 8th November next.

BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.,

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 2 Dalal Street, to confirm the following special resolutions which had been passed at the fourteenth ordinary meeting held on the 4th September last. Mr. Eduljí Nusserwanji Setnapresided:—(1) The firm of Jehangheer Hormusjee & Co., at present composed of and carried on by Mr. Postanjee Jehangheer Hormusjee, have been agents of the company since the death of Mr. Jehangheer Hormusjee on the 10th day of May 1897, and the said firm, of whatsoever members it may from time to time consist, shall continue to be such agents on the conditions stated in the company's articles of association for the remainder of the term of 25 years mentioned in clause No. III. of the articles of association notwithstanding changes in the members of the firm by death, devolution of interest or otherwise, and this resolution shall be embodied in the articles of association as clause No. IIIa. (2.) The directors of the company are hereby authorised to execute to and in favour of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangheer Hormusjee carrying on business under the name and firm of Jehangeer Hormusjee & Co. an agreement in terms of the foregoing resolution and as contemplated by clause 4 of the memorandum of association of the company and clause III of the articles of association according to the draft which has been approved by both parties.

The above resolution were unanimously confirmed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	0	29
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	14	11	119
Total plague deaths to date	58,978	49,915	
Same date last year	53	31	139

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·824	S	2	105·1	69·1	40	...	5·49	−11·40
Sirsa	29·846	SW	3	106·3	71·6	23	..	2·21	−10·21
Delhi	29·868	W	3	101·2	71·6	60	...	11·16	−15·06
Agra	29·859	SW	3	101·5	72·9	46	..	21·83	−5·18
Cawnpore	29·891	Calm	0	97·9	66·6	65	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·889	Calm	1	97·6	65·4	65	...	38·82	+3·22
Jhansi	29·903	WSW	3	104·8	76·1	38	...	28·48	−8·69
Jacobabad	29·907	NNW	8	102·5	71·6	45	...	0·00	−2·73
Karachi	29·948	NNW	6	97·4	71·2	21	...	0·09	−5·99
Jeypore	29·901	NNW	4	104·2	75·1	31	..	10·96	−15·52
Ajmere	29·902	SE	3	102·4	71·1	31	..	8·84	−10·97
Deesa	29·898	N	6	108·1	74·0	18	...	1·15	−24·49
Ahmedabad	29·892	NNW	1	107·2	81·6	33	...	5·05	...
Bhuj	29·927	WNW	5	103·3	74·9	39	...	5·05	−8·51
Jamnagar	29·913	WSW	13	101·1	73·2	51	...	5·56	...
Rajkot	29·922	NW	6	103·9	72·8	63	...	7·35	−20·12
Bhawnagar Para	29·935	E	7	105·1	75·1	38	...	5·68	..
Veraval	29·891	N	8	85·1	73·3	79	...	4·91	...
Neemuch	29·921	NE	6	102·5	71·5	35	...	10·96	−19·32
Indore	29·906	S	1	99·6	72·6	36	...	15·03	−17·05
Saugor	29·927	WSW	6	97·3	76·1	46	...	22·52	−22·11
Jubulpore	29·943	SSW	0	95·5	62·3	63	...	33·88	−21·45
Hoshangabad	29·938	SW	1	96·6	68·2	74	...	21·97	−30·58
Khandwa	29·951	SW	4	104·2	71·1	28	...	8·07	−22·01
Raipur	29·938	Calm	1	95·4	71·6	17	...	28·61	−23·15
Nagpur	29·955	Calm	4	99·2	69·6	44	...	12·41	−31·90
Amraoti	29·935	S	4	101·8	72·8	35	..	12·37	−19·43
Akola	29·949	Calm	3	103·2	68·3	34	..	10·56	−21·27
Surat	29·911	S	4	104·7	77·1	72	...	18·47	−26·43
Malegaon	29·919	SE	3	103·8	73·1	43	...	7·12	−14·03
Bombay	29·943	ESE	5	88·3	78·8	89	...	34·25	−38·23
Poona	29·951	NNW	8	88·0	67·3	61	..	10·06	−11·13
Ahmednagar	29·959	SE	4	95·9	65·4	41	...	9·28	...
Aurangabad	..	SSE	..	93·4	68·2	42	...	10·60	..
Sholapur	29·931	ENE	10	98·7	70·0	57	...	11·80	−14·00
Ratnagiri	29·956	Calm	3	84·4	75·4	91	...	50·01	−55·78
Belgaum	29·930	W	8	88·3	63·9	78	...	24·20	−13·41
Goa	29·961	SW	4	83·0	75·4	91	...	48·25	...
Karwar	29·959	Calm	2	84·2	73·0	90	...	58·78	−56·70
Mangalore	29·960	Calm	3	86·3	76·4	82	...	68·31	−31·85
Calicut	29·946	SW	3	86·2	75·0	81	...	62·75	−22·81
Cochin	29·949	NNE	...	86·5	70·7	83	0·20	46·35	−27·22
Bangalore	29·965	SE	7	85·8	69·3	83	...	15·00	−50·6
Secunderabad	29·929	NE	4	94·1	70·5	61	...	14·64	−11·68
Masulipatam	29·945	SSW	4	90·0	77·1	74	...	17·43	−7·30
Bellary	29·936	S	4	96·7	75·2	50	...	10·74	−0·62
Cuddapah	29·934	ESE	L	98·2	76·9	68	...	9·85	−11·05
Madras	29·915	S	4	91·0	76·5	74	...	13·12	−3·02
Coimbatore	29·959	S	2	92·9	72·6	82	...	2·28	−3·06
Trichinopoly	29·941	SW	5	98·1	78·3	73	...	5·50	−6·66
Negapatam	29·935	SW	19	98·0	78·4	70	..	6·12	−5·38
Colombo	29·953	SSW	7	91·0	75·5	72	..	12·46	−10·67
Aden	29·936	E	23	86·8	81·3	61	...	0·02	−0·41

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 0·00 (35·40); G. T. H., 0·00 (36·62); St. G. H., 0·00 (37·05); C. P., 0·00 (31·25.)

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess in Rajputana and at Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Deesa and the lowest 62° at Jubbulpore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa and Karwar, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Ratnagiri, Cochin, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin.

Pressure is relatively high at and about Poona, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri. Sholapur, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Bangalore and abnormally high all over the country, more particularly in Berar, the Central Provinces, on the Coromandel Coast and at and about Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Karwar, where it exceeds a tenth. The weather will hence probably remain fine and settled in all districts. In the Bombay Presidency there are slight indications of weather becoming more or less cloudy, and light local rain is likely at or about Ratnagiri, Goa and Karwar.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 4.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly in Burma and along the Hills in Northern India, and has been steady elsewhere. Pressure is relatively low off the Kathiawar Coast and in the Punjab. Winds are irregularly cyclonic round both. Low pressure ahead. Northerly winds and calms prevail round the head of the Bay. A few light showers have been reported from Burma and the south of the Peninsula, only one of which exceeds half an inch in amount. The temperature is excessive in Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar, and the Bombay Deccan, where the maximum, or day temperatures, range from six to 15 degrees above the normal. Mean temperatures are normal in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and on the West Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·904
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	78·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·7
General Directions of wind*	NNW, ENE, SW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	122
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·00
" " year	35·90
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m., of 4th Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 3.

10 p.m.	81·5

WEDNESDAY.—OCTOBER 4.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	85·5
4 p.m.	85·0

Queen Margherita of Italy is, as all the world knows, an enthusiastic and indefatigable mountaineer, and one of her favourite summer resorts is Gressoney, in the Alps. Her Majesty has for years been wishful of building her own chateau there, but it was not till last autumn that she definitely made up her mind. She had numerous plans submitted to her, inspected herself nearly all the interesting relics of ancient Rome to find a motif, and eventually the Moorish style has been decided upon, the more immediate model being the Lion's Court at Alhambra. Quite recently the foundation-stone was laid in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy, her Majesty using a gilt trowel presented by the villagers, and as she generally does when at Gressoney, wearing the national dress of the district. The situation of the Queen's new summer residence is simply charming and from every window there is a delightful view. There is a large pine forest in which beautiful gardens will be arranged, and there will be a number of picturesque fountains, so that the Queen can everywhere hear the water play. There will be some lovely rooms. The Queen's boudoir will be in blue and yellow, with water colours on the walls, and the ceiling decorated with fresco paintings; her bedroom will be in pale green, and the dining-room will be English oak, with gobelin tapestry. Several of the rooms will be covered with gobelins, some of which have been removed from the other Royal palaces. It goes without saying that the good people of Gressoney take the greatest interest in everything connected with Queen Margherita and her new chateau, and that they are delighted at her becoming a resident amongst them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Ranald, 1,324 tons, Captain G Hayward, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bombay, 2,019 tons, Captain L Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, (12th September) with a cargo of 116,630 cases of kerosine oil.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Muke Maru, 2,060 tons, Captain S Kawamaru, cleared yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo, and Mr Hoyt, Mr and Mrs Goldshind, and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's ss Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner will sail to-day from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Foster, R A, Mrs Pope, Mrs Vergice, one sister of Charity and child, Hospital Assistant Shaik Mahomed and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,275 tons, Captain A H Achison will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Kathiawar coast ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss N C Mitchell, Jamadars Gunput, and Shakar Khan, Mrs David Solomon, and 7 children, Mrs Sadashiv and 3 children, Mr Aga Mahomed, Mrs R Dadabhoy and 3 children. and 103 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 4.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
H M S Pizeon		Mowbray			Royal Navy
H M S Melpomene		Denison			Royal Navy
Investigator		Heming	Wet Basin		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Florida	2050	Chapman			T Montocloff
Dunera		Smith	Southampton		Transport
Gloxinia	1698	Petrie			Bo Gas & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner	P Gulf		M M & Co
Shannon	2380	Wibmer			P & O Co
Byculla	1095	MacDermott			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Dogge			M M & Co
Polluce	1286	Soich			A L S N Co
Oolobaria	3420	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Stewart			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliott	Calcutta		T M & Co
White Cross	1944	Taylor			K N & Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Bombay	2019	Fraser			Bombay Co
Clive		Beaumont			R I M S

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Ranald	1324	Hayward	Liverpool	6-10	F M & Co
F	City of Venice	2201	Snow	Karachi	4-10	F F & Co
G	Singora	1123	Bell	Tuticorin	4-10	Volkart Bros
H & J	Canara	1216	Scott	Zanzibar	5-10	M M & Co
K	M Maru	2060	Kawamuro	Japan	4-10	N Y Kaisha
M	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	12 10	H S Sidick
N	Upada	3383	Houston	Durban	4-10	M M & Co
Q	Patiala	1929	Phillips	Durban	8-10	Transport
P	Virawa	2158	Dougherty	Durban	8-10	Transport
R	Sabarmati	524	Fukeera	Bhownagar	4-10	Shpd &Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	3-10	Shprd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	7-10	Do
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	G Port	5-10	Do
Brahmani	524	Cassum	Mangalore	6-10	Do
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownagar	5-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	10-10	P & O S N Co
2	Dalmatia	2109	Thomas	Marseilles	7-10	W&A G Co
3	Bormida	1499	Delaya	China	7-10	F Balduino
4	Singapore	2431	Pizaretta	Genoa	11-10	F Balduino
5	Massilia	2908	Gadd	London	7-10	P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2522	Heywood	China	4-10	P & O Co
7	Rothenfels	1864	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg	7-10	Glade &Co
12	Clan Macleod	1583	Walker			F M & Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	6-10	M M & Co
16	Clydesdale	2270	Sharpe	Antwerp	6-10	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Bombay s	Fraser	Batoum, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Singora s	Bell	Tuticorin.
	City of Venice s	Snow	Karachi.
	Pekin s	Hayward	China, &c.
	Miike Maru s	Kawamaru	Japan.
	Upada (Transport)	Houstoun	Durban.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Ranald, Hayward, for Liverpool.
" Canara, Acheson, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Pachumba, Skinner, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranold s—50 bales wool, Noor Mahomed Abdoola 115 bales twist waste, 79 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell; 2,512 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 1,050 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Dalmatia s—64 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 142 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 47 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 90 bales wool, T Chimandas; 26 bales hemp, William Watson and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia s—15 cwt bees wax, Shurriff Bhimjee; 320 lbs Indian tea, Ootamchand Nathoo; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 115 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, Kiddle Ruve and Co; 52 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 35 bales skins and hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 18 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 20 cwt deer horns, Buxey and Sewjee; 1 bale woollen carpets, Yacoob Tobi; 3 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 2 cases tortoise shells, Megjee Mohomed and Co.

Clydesdale s—79 bales skins, Hajee Esmall Gool Mohomed; 15 cwt indigo, Bhawanidas Feroomall; 4 bales skins, Esmal Oomer; 46 bales hides, Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassum.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clydesdale s—10 bales hemp, Seervai and Chinoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dalmatia s—194 lbs lemon grass oil, Society General Mercantile

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,004 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—25 cwt senna leaves, 4 cases glass beads and 4 cases cassia, C M Bhesania; 204 cwt kismiss, and 46 cwt olibanum, Quan Lun Kooo; 256 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 32 bales twist, Talati and Co; 44 bales twist, Assur Veerjee and Co; 43 cwt bdellum, P F Tatali; 34 bales twist, V Ebrahim and Co.

Bengal s—200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 42 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—108 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 400 bales twist, N J Abraham; 150 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, The Dhun Mills Ld; 250 bales twist, H Mooltanchand; 200 bales twist, Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, R S N Woonwalla and Co; 150 bales twist, F Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy; 250 bales twist, K Pallonjee; 575 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 88 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 278 bales twist, Tata and Co; 200 bales twist, Talati and Co; 350 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th October, 1899.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company—No. 4639 Vol A E Gillett and No. 4640 Vol W A Hilton

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday):—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at 8-45 p.m.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill and Laying at 8-45 p.m.,

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 23th September and posted to No. 2 Company, No. 4 Sub-division—No. 660 Gunner J W Robinson.

3. The following member having died has been struck of the strength of the Corps from the 3rd inst.—Gr P Barlow.

4. It is notified for information that the front plate of the Helmet will not be worn when in full dress.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

WITH reference to Russian trade with Persia, and the new route from the Caspian to Teheran, the Odessa correspondent of the "National Zeitung" writes:—The Russian authorities had announced that the new route from the Caspian to Teheran would be opened at the beginning, or towards the middle, of September. As a matter of fact, the route was opened a fortnight ago. It has already been shown by practical experience that it will influence to an extraordinary degree the Russian export trade to Persia. Russia's trade with Persia had up to now been slow, and, therefore, very small. The goods had to be transported by a special service of carts along narrow and bad paths, and amid many difficulties, which so increased the price that they could hardly compete with those of other countries. The new route to Teheran has effectually opened up the trading centres of Northern Persia to Russian enterprise, and already news has arrived showing the great interest taken in commercial circles in the improvement of traffic. It will be Russia's aim to obtain for herself the whole of the import trade to Persia, and she has the advantage of being situated pretty close to the new route. In any case, the steamship connection on the Caspian Sea, in which at present only one company has the right of transport, would have to be increased. It is rumoured that steps in this direction have already been taken.

SIEMENS BROS., & Co.,
LIMITED.
ELECTRICAL
AND
TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Lead-Covered Cables and Wires for Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Work, Dynamos, Alternators, Reversible Motors.

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Submarine Cables and Land Lines, Electric Railways and Tramways, Central Stations and Transmission of Power by Electricity.

SOLE AGENTS:
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
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PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

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FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
from the well-known
JONES'S MANUFACTORY.
CHEAP,
FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
AND
WELL-FITTED, GENUINE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

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PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers,
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4.

AN extra allotment of Telegrahic Transfers was made in London yesterday, of 23 lakhs, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d.

Consols dropped 1-8 per cent. yesterday, to 102 7-8. French Rents were 1-4 per cent. lower; and Paris Exchange on London was 2 1-2 centimes higher, at 25-31 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent. to 110 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 3-8 per cent. to £62. The Bank of England rate was raised 1 per cent., to 4 1-2 per cent. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Rates of Discount were 1-4 per cent. higher at 4 3-4 per cent. on short London Bills at 3 months' sight, and 5 per cent. on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver was 3-16d. lower, at 26 3-4d. per oz; and in New York the metal declined 1-2 cent. in value, to 58 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·85 3-8 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,650,000 quarters, compared with 1,720,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 425 per 416lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Linseed at 46 1-2s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a strong market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals unsettled. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 12,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 31-32d. per lb.; while East Indians were 1-16d. higher all round; and American Arrivals advanced 1-32 to 1-16d. extreme quotations being 3 53-64d. for October delivery, and 3 51-64d. for February-March. The Manchester Market closed strong.

Ready Mid-Uplands cotton continued in New York at 7 3-16 cents per lb.; January Futures declined 9 points, to 7·08 cents, and April 10 points, to 7·18 cents.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,86,000	3,12,000	2,77,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom...	84,000	57,000	93,000
„ „ to Continent....	82,000	66,000	133,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	7,67,000	6,87,000	8,10,000
„ „ to U. K. „ ...	2,11,000	1,57,000	1,59,000
„ „ to Continent „ ...	2,37,000	1,37,000	2,29,000
„ Stock in the Ports ...	6,60,000	5,14,000	3,80,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	21,70,000	19,57,000	15,12,490
„ „ „ of Surats ..	65,009	93,623	63,690

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	7,36,000	6,09,110	3,23,170
„ London	3,000	3,000	3,350
American afloat	1,40,000	1,22,700	1,41,000
East Indian „	3,000	2,000	1,500
Total...	8,82,000	7,36,810	4,69,020
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 27-32d.	3 1-16d.	3 13-16
„ Good Bhownuggar	3 4-32d.	2 5-8d.	3 9-32d.
Difference...	23-32d.	14-32d.	17-32d.

There has been very little doing in our local cotton market to-day, the business reported being but 1,600 bales on account of the mills.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	99	bales.
Wheat	9,437	cwts.
Linseed	2,038	„
Rapeseed	2,203	„
Gingellyseed	3,811	„
Poppyseed	837	„
Castorseed	6,841	„
Rice	42,156	„

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months sight Credits. There was very little business reported done, and rates closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	„
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Francs	172 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been rather steady at 92 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 92 1-2 for the Settlement, and 89 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet. Manockjee Petit Mills are Rs. 15 higher; and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 2 1-2. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,220 per share.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1023-67-140-97—Wadia and G—Sir Thakur Shri Wagji, KCIE, vs John Anderson and another—Crawford B and Co.

1002-310-97—In person—Mohomed Ismail Alias Aba bin Bawa Sahib Bhisby vs Bai Rahimatbai and others—Hiralal M and M.

1011-431-91—Bhaishanker and K—Zoolskabai vs Rassoobai—Tyabjee D and Co.

1013-233-98—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs Ferdinand Mulhens—Craigie L and O.

1024-144-98—Payne G S and Co—Fulbai vs Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G.

1023-520-98—Crawford B and Co—The Bengal Coal Co Ld vs Homee N A Wadia—Bicknell M and M.

1038-652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadanan and another vs Hurgowandas Pranjiwandas and others—Ardeshir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Commercial Causes.

317-99—Little and Co—Hassom Mamooji and others vs Govind Bhichand M J and Madon. Part heard.

500-99—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Daphtary and F, Payne G and S.

440-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mahomed Futehally vs Gandabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co.

2249S-97—In person—Nager Mohomed Futehally vs Gandabhoy Govindjee and others—Maganlal and Co.

Long Causes.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayekrao vs Luxumon Govind—King and C.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckoo M bin Hajee M Doctor vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Hajee Abdool Cadur Nawrungay and others—Payne G and S.

258-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.

459-93—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedbar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Iquique Valparaiso interrupted.

Communication with Columbia restored, but telegrams are subject to delay of some hours.

Owing to abnormal traffic, Deferred telegrams are subject to heavy delay all over India and Burma.

Turkish route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	4	30 p.m.	17	47
Teheran	4	2	34 p.m.	...	41
Suez	4	2	55 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 4th October, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	6	...	1
„ Karachi	20	59	...	1
„ Madras	20	58	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OOMRAVATI.

DEATH.

MISTRY—October 4, yesterday evening, at Oomravati, Mr. Ookerjee Fakirjee Mistry, Pleader of Hyderabad Deccan, died of apoplexy. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—September 30, at Dalhousie, the wife of F J Harvey, Executive Engineer, N-W Railway, of a daughter.

HEMISFEIR—September 30, at the Dufferin Maternity Hospital, Lucknow, the wife of Mr T M Hemisfeir, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALLEN—MARSHALL—September 25, at Christ's Church Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, Chaplain, Captain H M Allen, 5th Punjab Cavalry, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Augustine Allen, and Mrs Allen, of Northcliffe, St Andrews, N B, to Florence Agnes, daughter of the late A C Marshall, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

DEATHS.

BURTON—September 27, at Mhow, of enteric fever, Dudley Burton, Second Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish.

FRENCH—September 20, at the Medical College, Calcutta, Mrs Amelia French, of Kutni, C P, sister of the late Mr W Symes, P W Inspector, N-W Railway, Sarsawa, N-W P, aged 60 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1899.

THE interminable boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela has been at length decided by the court of five arbitrators appointed under the Treaty of Arbitration signed on February 2, 1897. In the previous year there was the peremptory refusal by Lord Salisbury to submit the question to arbitration; and his Lordship's repudiation to recognise the right of the United States to have any say in the matter, under the Monroe Doctrine, brought England and the States to the verge of war. Lord Salisbury disputed the validity of the doctrine in question, which, he pointed out, had no place in International Law. The endeavour to extend its provision to compel Great Britain to submit to an arbitral tribunal her right to territory, which had been ceded to her in 1814 by Holland, was rejected, and this rejection made it necessary to clearly repudiate a doctrine which no European nation had ever recognised. President Cleveland, then in office, sent a message to Congress, pointing out that the contention of Great Britain was a direct menace to the independence of the smaller States on the American Continent, and that the repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine was a defiance, which could only be met in one way. That doctrine, the President asserted, had been a guiding principle of the policy of the United States since it was proclaimed and notified by President Monroe, and it was intolerable that it should now be arbitrarily repudiated, so that Great Britain might be judge in her own case and appropriate territory belonging to an American Republic. The Secretary of State supplemented the message by a rasping despatch to Lord Salisbury, which asserted in so many words that the presence of any European Power on the American Continent was an anachronism, that the position was anamolous, and in its nature ephemeral. Naturally these amenities aroused the utmost indignation in England. The Press denounced the claim of the United States in thus insolently challenging the right of the European Powers to the possession of territories which were theirs in law, and, in fact, long before the United States came into existence. The polemic newspaper war was carried on with equal heat in both countries, and the wholly incompatible pretensions put forward by the British and American Governments created such a dangerous situation that it seemed at one moment as if nothing could avert war.

Happily, prudent counsels prevailed. Lord Salisbury receded from the position that, the contested territory being indisputably British, there was nothing to submit to arbitration. The principle was conceded, and, as we have said, early in 1897 a treaty regulated the construction of a Court of Arbitration, which was to deal with the dispute on the principle that Venezuela was to be treated as if it were an individual, and that fifty years' holding, whether by political control or by actual occupation would constitute a good title. Lord Herschell and Mr. Justice Collins were appointed to arbitrate on the part of Great Britain, Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer for the United States. The eminent Belgian Jurisconsult, M. Martins, was appointed fifth arbiter, and consequently had the casting vote whenever a difference of opinion arose. The untimely death of Lord Herschell made it necessary to appoint Lord Russell of Killowen to the seat thus rendered vacant. The counsels selected by the United States, the self-constituted guardian of Venezuela, were General Harrison, an eminent American lawyer and ex-President, and Mr. White, both men of great ability and extraordinary industry. Great Britain was admirably represented by Sir Richard Webster and Sir Robert Reid. Eight months were given to each side to put in a printed statement of its case; and, as the arguments had to be drawn from the more or less fragmentary records of the early efforts at colonisation on the South American coast of Spaniards and Dutch, the cases were voluminous beyond precedent. Venezuela claimed from the Spaniards, who began the occupation of the coast in the sixteenth century, while the British claim is based on the territorial rights of the Dutch, who appeared on the scene nearly a century later. General Harrison opened his case first. He sought to brush aside the claims of the Dutch as of no validity, contending that they only occasionally visited the part of the territory in dispute, and then for the purchase of slaves, kidnapped in the interior by the Indians. They were regarded by the Spaniards as intruders and were never recognised as *bona fide* colonists. The Spaniards, on the other hand, sought to put down the kidnapping and to establish regular settlements on certain points. The Spaniards claimed that what they termed the Island of Guiana was circumnavigated by a Spanish explorer, who passed from the Orinoco to the Amazon on this voyage. It may be mentioned here that the crux of the British claim was a right to a port on the Orinoco and to a strip of territory, that would have eventually given Britain the control of that waterway right into the interior of the Southern Continent. That claim gave especial umbrage, not only to Venezuela, but to the United States, jealous of the advent of a European Power on one of the largest of American rivers. The American counsel relied chiefly on documents from the Spanish archives, showing that Viceroys and Governors kept a vigilant eye on the occasional appearance of the Dutch on the rivers flowing into the Orinoco, and that measures were from time to time taken to re-establish the claim of Spain to the sovereignity of the country.

Sir Richard Webster, on our part, and with him Sir Robert Reid, wholly refused to accept such reports as conclusive evidence of actual occupation and control. They also repudiated the claim of Messrs. Harrison and White to set back to fifty years' occupation before 1810 or control were to constitute a good title. They contended, and apparently with success, that it should date back from February 2, 1897, when the Arbitration Treaty was signed. That being so, what the Spaniards did or left undone in past centuries was of less importance than what Great Britain and Venezuela did in the last fifty years. The British had opened up relations with the Indians in the interior, given them presents and at times appointed captains over them. In 1840 British troops were moved into the interior to check the encroachments of Brazil. It was admitted that both Venezuela and Great Britain had claimed jurisdiction over certain districts and especially over certain rivers from 1840 onwards, and that there appeared to be considerable doubt as to where the true boundaries began and ended. The result has been a compromise, only slightly favouring Venezuela. The Schomburg line, laboriously surveyed by a German of that name in 1840-44, is accepted as practically the line of demarcation. As a consequence Great Britain does not obtain the mouth of the Orinoco, which that line did not come near. Lord Aberdeen, who had some doubts about the entire accuracy of Schomburg's survey, proposed as a compromise a new line, according Venezuela a little more. The Republic refused the offer. Lord Salisbury refused at a later period to renew it. Practically the International litigants are sent away back to back, each having lost something it would have preferred to possess.

THE Police Administration Report for the North-West Provinces and Oudh shows that last year there was a decrease of over 33 per cent in the total volume of cognisable crime reported, as compared with the preceding year. In police cases proper reported, there was a considerable drop, while the percentage of investigations made immediately on report rose from 51 to 53. In the Government review of the report, contained in the official "Gazette," it is observed that the policeman of the North-Western Provinces appears to be more careful than his colleague of the Punjab or Bengal in selecting the cases he will investigate; and the result is that, while the percentage of cases reported is less in these provinces than in the other two, the percentage of convictions to cases tried is greater. Upon this fact the Inspector-General comforts himself with the reflection that his police are more discreet and considerably more successful than their colleagues of the neighbouring provinces. But against this favourable view it is pointed out that, comparatively, more crime goes unpunished in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in Bengal or the Punjab. After this douche upon official optimism, the consoling remark is offered that the offences which pass unpunished are probably not serious crime. There are some offences which the people are bound to report themselves, but this they neglect to do so, and, as police inquiry is the last thing desired, perhaps, as the reviewer observes, the balance of administrative advantage lies on the side of the people's wishes. In 25,634 cases, or 28 per cent. of those inquired into, no clue was obtained and no detection or arrest was made. A decrease which has been marked since 1894 is also noticeable in regard to non-cognizable offences. A recent report on the police administration of the Central Provinces gave rise to some alarm at home in regard to the efficiency of that force. And in reference to the North-West Provinces and Oudh there are some statements in this review which may also lead to alarmist comment. It is admitted that complaints against the Police in the North-West Provinces are not uncommon, and that the force is not popular. The service does not attract men of education, or, as a rule, of good social status, although the Government has striven to raise the character of the force by improving its emoluments and prospects. The increase of emoluments within the last five years has amounted to over 6½ lakhs of rupees annually, and the system of recruiting has been modified. This policy will, no doubt, in time have its results in improving the "personnel" of the force. But so far although the pay of investigating and station officers has been raised to a fair level, the Lieutenant-Governor, it is stated, "does not for a moment believe that the increase in their pay and the improvement in their prospects have raised all the men, now serving, above temptation. No pay the Government can afford to give would raise them all above temptation; and, therefore, the paramount necessity of maintaining over them a constant and strict supervision cannot be too much insisted upon. The weakest remediable point, at present, in the police administration of these provinces is the inadequacy of the controlling staff." There is, however, some measure of praise due to the police of these provinces. It is, of course, deplorable that they are not free from the temptation of bribery, but the cultivation of "backsheesh" is unfortunately not restricted to one class of men. What the public chiefly desire is the security of life and property, and it is satisfactory to find that, in spite of all that has been previously said, the efforts of the police of these provinces are effective in suppressing violent crime. When the forces of disorder become active, the police receive but little help from the general public, and, for preserving the peace and keeping the upper-hand of the criminal classes in these circumstances, the services of the force deserve acknowledgment.

THE plague returns for the Presidency again show a large increase, and it is in vain that one looks for signs of its virulence lessening. During the week ending Sunday there were 7,292 cases and 5,361 deaths, which on comparison with the previous record, reveal an advance of 1,023 cases and 678 deaths. While it is satisfactory to note that the epidemic at Poona is gradually passing away by reason of the general exodus of the inhabitants to rural parts, this partial freedom has only been gained at the expense of the infection of other areas, and is not due to the general decline in the visitation. The total mortality of Bombay City is recorded as 679, of which number only 77 were returned as being due to plague, while the quinquennial average is 512. The daily returns go to show that plague is on the increase, but it is not nearly so prevalent as it was at this time last year; and it is, perhaps, not over-sanguine to anticipate that the heat during this month may have a steadying effect upon its progress in the City. The health of Karachi is very good, and, as the deaths from plague far outnumber the attacks in Poona, it can be assumed the Deccan capital has passed through its worst ordeal. The condition in the districts of Nasik and Poona is very serious, both localities returning over 1,000 cases and 800 deaths, which is a great advance on the previous record. The infection of Satara District is also becoming more severe, the deaths being 122 in excess of those of last week. Ahmednagar continues to suffer from imported cases, while the returns from Sholapur District are alarming—110 cases and 68 deaths against 23 and 13 respectively. Bijapur also is terribly stricken, the deaths attributable to plague having gone up 80 per cent. The epidemic in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts, although severe, remains practically stationary, but the percentage of deaths to cases is not so great as in other parts. Notwithstanding the plague measures which are adopted in Kohlapur State, there is a tremendous increase in the pestilence, as during the week there were 1,034 cases and 801 deaths, showing increases of 464 and 320 respectively. There is also a virulent recrudescence in Aundh State, while the deaths due to the disease in the Bhor State tend to increase. There were also three attacks and one death among Europeans.

THE re-survey of land in the Thana District does not meet with the approval of the villagers of Umbargaon Peta and Dahanu Taluka, who have petitioned Government on the subject of their grievances. It is alleged that the manner in which the re-measurement of land was carried out was not in accordance with the prescribed form, and in consequence the people, who are vitally interested in the new valuation, were unable to supply the officials with certain information which may have influenced differently them in fixing the amounts payable. The villages originally constituted nine groups and they have been reduced to three, by which means the lower-classed villages have been brought up to a higher scale. The petition states that the *varkas* lands of the original survey have now been classed as "rabi" lands with a maximum rate of from one to two rupees, whereas the old rabi rate was Rs. 1-8, and the old *varkas* rate was only from eight annas to one rupee. The assessment on kharif lands is advanced by Rs. 18,160 and rabi lands by Rs. 21,595. The petitioners admit that the B. B. and C. I. Railway runs through their taluka, but advance the surprising argument that not only is it of no benefit to them, but, on the contrary, it has increased the cost of production by reason of wages having increased. However, if wages have increased, the price of rice has advanced 25 per cent., and probably this fact has been borne in mind in making the new settlement. The report of Colonel Francis, who made the original survey in 1866, is quoted to show the character of the locality, and its proximity to the coast being against its development of railway trade; but, on the face of it, it is hardly likely the conditions prevailing thirty years ago are an example of what exists to-day. Another cause of complaint is the extension of the forest boundaries, and in consequence the area from which cultivators obtain manure, it is alleged, is restricted, and the increased cost in procuring cattle, labour, and manure, have increased to such an extent that the extra realisations from the sale of crops is almost consumed. It is pointed out that the cost of converting rabi or *varkas* land into ground suitable for rice-growing is considerable, and the law states that in fixing revised assessments the owner shall not be called upon to pay enhanced rent on account of his own improvements. The petition finally states that the advanced assessments range from about 100 to 300 per cent., which they allege is an advance in excess of that allowed, the extent being fixed, by a resolution of Government. According to the arguments advanced by the petitioners, it would seem they have made out a case for enquiry, which doubtless the Government will order, but it is impossible to express an opinion on the subject without information from all standpoints.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram, advising them that on account of the mail train being 13 hours late in arriving at Brindisi the s. s. Isis, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left that port correspondingly late. It appears that the Channel service has been delayed by very heavy weather.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, the Municipal Commissioner reported that Mr. Santo Crimp, the London Sanitary Engineer, who has been specially called to advise the Municipality on drainage and other matters of sanitary engineering, has arrived in Bombay. Mr. Crimp's remuneration has been fixed at £ 1,000 with a first class passage to and fro. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, a payment of £ 200, on account of charges due to Mr. Crimp, was sanctioned.

WE have excellent authority, says the "Pioneer," for stating that summary disciplinary measures have been ordered by Army head-quarters in case of all soldiers of the West Kent Regiment implicated in the notorious Rangoon outrage case.

THE Bombay Government have agreed to the nomination of the Hon'ble Mr. Beaumont of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to sit on the peripatetic Railway Commission for the consideration of questons affecting the Bombay Presidency. This is in accordance with the principle avowed in the resolution constituting the Commission, which has been oddly misconstrued in some quarters, that the commercial representatives should be so selected that their judgment on questions put before them should not be affected by local prejudices or interests.

ON Monday night a band of dacoits attacked one of a group of huts within a stone's throw of the police headquarters at Belgaum. The inmates were the widow and son of the late Police Inspector Ragunath. The boy, who had been sitting up reading for the ensuing Matriculation examination, was killed by a heavy blow on the side of his head from a cudgel, and before the mother's cries could bring help, the dacoits tore the ornaments off her person and decamped.

AT Poona Papamiya valad Balabhai, residing in Bhawani peth, was charged by Captain Wilkins, a plague officer, before Mr. H. F. Carvalho, City Magistrate, with failing to give information of a plague patient. It was alleged that Mahamad Husein, the nephew of the accused, was suffering from plague, and died in his house on the 21st September last, and the accused did not give information of the sickness of the deceased as required by the Plague Rules. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for ten days.

THE final report on jute crop in Bengal in 1899 says that the crops is a twelve anna one.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 53,451 for the construction of new Native Infantry lines at Manipur.

MR. F. HARRISON, on the return from leave, will be posted as Accountant General to Allahabad, Mr. Gauntlett reverting to Deputy Accountant General, and Mr. Brereton probably returning to Calcutta as Deputy Accountant General.

THE records and the contents of the library were saved from the fire at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar, but in effecting this salvage, Captain Rogers sacrificed the whole of his personal effects. An inquiry into the origin of the fire is being held.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR, Public Works Member, arrives in Simla on the 20th instant, and one of his first duties will be to assist in squaring the railway programme for 1900-1901, with the financial conditions, of which the threatened scarcity renders it prudent to take account.

CONSEQUENTLY on the decentralisation of the Postal Accounts Department the following appointments are made:—Mr. G. O'Brien and Mr. E. Burke are appointed Deputy Controllers and posted to the Punjab and Bombay Circles, respectively, and Mr. O'Byrne is appointed Assistant Controller General and posted to the Punjab Circle.

A BATCH of Persian Remounts has just reached Quetta from Meshed by the Nushki route. The traders report that they experienced no difficulty on the way. The success of this experiment is a most encouraging sign for the prospects of the new route; for if horses can be brought by it without suffering from want of water, ordinary trade caravans should find no hardship whatever.

THE Netherlands India Budget for next year provides for a deficit of over three millions of guilders, due mainly to heavy outlay on railways. To meet the deficit, a 10 per cent. export duty will be levied on jungle produce. All free ports in Netherlands India will be abolished. This means that import and export duties will soon be levied at Macassar and Rhio, both of which had for over seventy years been free ports in the hope of rivalling Singapore. It is also proposed to increase the revenue by raising the tax on salt.

THE prevailing scarcity has caused an outbreak of serious crime, a case of dacoity and murder being reported from the village of Godha, in the Agra district, where a gang of dacoits attacked a wealthy Bannia's house. Resistance being offered, they shot one man dead, wounded some others, and made off with their booty. Shortly afterwards they raided a village called Keria, where after firing a few shots to terrorize the villagers, they entered the house of a leading zemindar, and after torturing one of the inmates, got away with some valuables.

WE understand that the proposals for improving the position and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants, which have been approved in principle by the Local Governments and the Government of India, have been shelved for a time, because of the heavy expenditure caused by the plague and the prospective outlay likely to be occasioned by the famine. This will be a disappointment to the men concerned, but it will be some consolation to them to know that the delay does not mean abandonment, and that they may look forward with hope to better times.

AT an inquest held on September 14, at Aldershot, on the body of a private in the Black Watch it was stated that the cause of death was gastro-intestinal inflammation, and that there have been between thirty and forty similar cases in the infirmary lately. The medical witnesses were unable to explain the cause of the inflammation, and the inquest was adjourned for further investigation.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—The Armenian Patriarch has presented a memorandum at the Palace which formulates important demands. The Patriarch insists that the Sultan shall grant funds for rebuilding the churches and schools destroyed during the Armenian massacres. It is further required that a new orphanage shall be erected in Constantinople. The abolition of the passport difficulties raised in the case of travellers in the provinces and of Armenians coming to Constantinople for a temporary stay is demanded, and the memorandum also asks that an amnesty shall be extended to the Armenians who have been imprisoned since 1896, and that the Minister of Police shall be prohibited from arbitrarily arresting Armenians. The Patriarch adds that in the event of the Sultan refusing to make these concessions, he and the Council, feeling that thay will be discredited in the eyes of their people, will resign, refusing all responsibility for the consequences.

A "REUTER" telegram from Copenhagen (Sept. 13) says:—The Greenland expedition under Lieutenant Andrup arrived here last night, having explored the east coast from Angmagsalik in 65 deg. 50 min. N. up to a point 67 deg. 22 min. N. The coast as far as Kangerdlugsuak Bay was charted, and provision depots were established for Lieutenant Andrup's next expedition, which will explore the coast from Scoresby Sound in 70 deg. N. southwards as far as 67 deg. 22 min. N., the furthest point reached by the present expedition. In 67 deg. N. Lieutenant Andrup found traces of habitation of extinct Eskimo tribes and brought with him a number of skeletons and a collection of ethnographical objects. The expedition made numerous observations of the ice, the Aurora Borealis, and the state of the water. Meteorological and magnetic observations were also taken. The expedition devoted some time to making botanical, zoological, and geological collections, and took anthropological measurements of the Eskimo.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Sept. 8:—According to the confidentlly-expressed forecasts of several of the leading Russian journals, British trade with Persia is gradually but rapidly to be supplanted by Russian exports, with the aid of the facility of transport furnished by the newly-opened highway from Enseli to Teheran. This new "chaussee," which has been constructed by a Russian Company under the patronage of the Russian Government, connects the port of Resht, on the Caspian, with the Persian capital. There is no doubt that this road, about 220 English miles in length, will greatly facilitate, and slightly cheapen, the transport of merchandise, but the Russians must wait until they have a railway line running into the heart of Persia before they may hope to supplant, even partially, British trade with that country. Russia's trade with Persia is considering the contiguity of the two countries, really insignificant. In 1896, the last year for which there are published data, the whole of the exports from this country to Persia were valued at 14,496,000 roubles, and the imports from Persia at 7,513,000 roubles; and there is no evidence of either the export or import trade having materially increased during the last three years.

SEVERAL cases have occurred lately illustrative of an unsatisfactory state of affairs concerning the status of certain classes of British subjects at Constantinople says the *Standard* correspondent. Before the year 1869 any Ottoman subject who, by residence or otherwise, obtained naturalisation, was thenceforth considered as a British subject even when on Ottoman territory. Subsequently, however, according to the Naturalisation Act, an Ottoman subject having acquired British protection, reverts to his original nationality as soon as he or she re-enters Turkey. The same applies, or is contended to apply, to persons born in England of Ottoman parents. A more complicated case has, however, recently presented itself, in which an English woman married an Ottoman subject thus becoming Ottoman. On the death of her husband, she applied to the British Government to resume her nationality of origin and this was granted; but as soon as she returned to Ottoman territory the Turkish authorities claimed jurisdiction over her. Several points are thus raised. In the first place, her British nationality is not acquired, but is one of origin; and secondly, it has been granted her by the Home Office. It must be noted also that by Ottoman law an Ottoman woman who marries a foreigner reverts to her nationality of origin on his decease if she so wishes. No proviso is made in the Turkish Code for the prior consent of the Power to which her husband may belong. One of the questions asked, however, by the Porte is whether the Porte was consulted by the Home Office or by the woman before she readopted British nationality. I believe, continues the correspondent, it does not contest her being a British subject when in England or elsewhere, but claims that, by returning to Turkey, she becomes an Ottoman subject, thus placing her on the same footing as an ordinary naturalised subject instead of a naturally born British subject, who lost her nationality of origin by marriage and has now resumed it. This and similar cases wood seem to call for fresh legislation.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FOUR TRANSPORTS ENGAGED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Hawarden Castle, the Lismore Castle, the Roslin Castle, and the Harlech Castle have been chartered as transports and ordered to be ready in ten days.

They are to accommodate 4,000 men.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Brocklehurst, of the Royal Horse Guards, (the Blues) will sail in the Mexican to command a Cavalry Division in Natal.

Major Girouard, the constructor of the Sudan Railway, will also leave in the Mexican for the Cape.

THE CREDIT FOR SOUTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

Oct. 4.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is believed that the Government will ask a credit of ten millions sterling, of which three and a half millions have already been expended, and the remainder will enable the Government to continue the operations in South Africa until February.

A LULL IN THE NEWS.

There is a lull in the news from South Africa owing to the delay on the Transvaal wires from all points.

PRECAUTIONS AT MAFEKING.

The Imperial authorities at Mafeking have armed the Civil Guard, thus over-riding the Cape Cabinet, whose apathy is the subject of much criticisim.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER TRANSPORT.

The Transport Secundra with the 42nd Battery and a Veterinary Hospital, has arrived at Durban from Bombay.

The troops on board the Lalpoora, consisting of the 21st Battery and Artillery Staff, have been landed, and proceeded at once to the front.

A SHAVE FROM BLOEMFONTEIN.

A telegram from Bloemfontein states that the Landdrost of Boshof wires that British troops have crossed the Free State border from Kimberley.

HONOURS FOR SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Oct. 3.

Captain Austen and Captain Brake have been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for services in East Africa.

SOVEREIGNS FOR INDIA.

Th s. s. Orizaba has left Melbourne with 120,000 sovereigns for Colombo.

THE RACE FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

The first race between the Columbia and the Shamrock for the America Cup came off to-day, and was without result as the time limit was exceeded.

The Shamrock had a slight lead.

THE VENEZUELA ARBITRATION.

The decision of the Venezuela Arbitration Tribunal only slightly favours Venezuela.

The frontier practically follows the Schomburg line, but Great Britain loses the mouth of the Orinoco.

Oct. 4.

The newspapers are very satisfied with the Venezuela award.

DISTURBANCES ON THE SOMALI COAST

3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY TO GO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

We understand that it is now practically settled that he 3rd Bombay Cavalry will be selected to proceed o Berbera. The 5th Bombay Infantry were to have gone to Aden in course of ordinary reliefs, and the only change, which is now to be made in connection with them, is to despatch them there somewhat earlier than originally intended. The Wing of the 10th Bombay Infantry, which does not proceed to Berbera, will remain on at Aden for the present, along with the 5th, until matters on the Somali Coast are more settled.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF TRANSPORT IN PEACE TIME.

A Committee of three members will meet shortly in Simla to consider the question of the economic employment of transport in peace time. Mr. Silcock, Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, represents the Punjab Commission on it, while Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mansfield represents the Transport Department, and the third officer will be appointed to represent the Provincial Public Works.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

A further trial is to be made during the ensuing trooping season of the system of concentrating troops at Mian Mir which was in force last year.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The campaign against undue prolixity of report-writing is going on vigorously, and a further circular has been issued, in which the Government of India point out that the tendency of departmental administrative reports is to become a mere record of what has been done in the department during the year under review for the information of the department itself, whereas what is really required is such information as is necessary to enable Government to judge whether the working of the department has been efficient and economical.

MILITARY NEWS.

Majors Parker, 2nd Derajat Battery, Wyllie, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Baillie, 20th Bombay Infantry, and Captains Whitcombe, I. M. S., Stothard, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Orr, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Ricketts, I. M. S., and Lieutenant Naylor, 6th Bombay Cavalry, are permitted to return to duty in India from Home; while Colonel Durand, 2nd Central India Horse, has one year and three months' extension of leave at Home, and Captain Lloyd, Commissariat Department, two months' extension.

Colonel Ternam resides outside of India on vacating the command of the 12th Bombay Infantry.

Major C. Wood, R. A., Ordnance, has been selected for continuous service in India.

Brevet-Colonel Hilliard is appointed A. A. G., Bombay Command; Lieut-Colonel Schalch, 11th Rajputs, succeeding him at Naini Tal.

Colonel Turner vacates the appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Fyzabad, on the 12th instant, when he attains the prescribed age.

Major Mainwaring, 1st Lincolnshires, becomes Commandant, Wellington Depot, vice Fanshawe proceeded to South Africa.

THE DARJEELING DISASTER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Details now received of the great cyclone show that much destruction was done even in the plains. From Colgong, Thana, and Bhagalpur it is reported that from 20 to 30 villages were destroyed, the loss of life being estimated at over 200.

Medical aid was sent out to the affected area: two native doctors with supplies, medicines, and disinfectants working in the district from Gogha to Bansi part of the district, which suffered the most.

Upon hearing of distress occasioned by the Darjeeling catastrophe, Mr. Lawrie Johnstone, Sheriff of Calcutta, telegraphed to Darjeeling, expressing the sympathy felt in the Metropolis for the sufferers, and offering, if deemed expedient, to take steps for the initiation of a public relief movement.

The local Relief Committee, however, while expressing gratitude, telegraphed that Rs. 30,000 had been already subscribed and no assistance was required from Calcutta at present.

FUNERAL OF MASTER WILBER LEE.

Darjeeling, October 4.—The funeral of Master Wilder Lee, who died in the Sanatarium, at 2 a. m. yesterday, took place to-day at 10 a.m. The service took place at the Union Church, and was conducted by the Rev. P. J. MacKay. The coffin, which was draped white, was literally loaded with floral contributions from sympathetic friends. The order of procession was (1) the schools, (2) teachers and pastors, (3) the Rev. P. J. MacKay, (4) the coffin, (5) parents, (6) Mr. Earle and officers in the station, and (7) the general public. The Royal Munster Fusiliers, with the usual courtesy, formed the bearers of the coffin. Father Naish joined the procession at Chawrasta and accompanied it to the cemetry. The hymn "Peace, Perfect Peace" being sung over the grave, the Venerable Archdeacon Stone read the burial service. Deep sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Lee, who lost six children in the Mall Villa disaster.

CRICKET AT POONA.

HINDUS vs. THE GYMKHANA.

POONA, Oct. 4.

It has been decided to play a cricket-match with Gordhardanas's Hindus XI and the Poona Gymkhana on Friday and Saturday next. The Hindus' eleven comprise all Hindu players in the Presidency. Owing to an accident Captain Greig will not be able to play for the Poona Gymkhana. The following represent the Poona Gymkhana:—Captain Douglas, Captain Usborne, Major King, Messrs. Bond, Deas, Brogan, Young, Markham, Mathew, Kelly and Drysdale.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, arrived here, yesterday afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, left Hongkong for Bombay on 3rd instant.

COLOMBO, Oct. 4.

The French mail steamer Indus from China carried and Orient steamer Oratava from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	62
Bar Silver	26 3-4

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

MILITARY NEWS.

The East Indian Railway Company are providing a new rifle range at Ghaziabad at a cost of Rs. 16,399.

Captain T. Home, 2nd Gurkhas, now at the Staff College, proceeds to Russia for the purpose of studying the language.

Major R. Stuart, R.A., Army Head-quarters, Simla, has been selected for continuous service in India.

In future the system of quarterly inspection of barracks carried out by the Army Medical Department will be extended to hospitals. Major Phipps Hornby, 70th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bareilly, is appointed to No. 2 Battery, R. H. A., at Newbridge, and is ordered to proceed home. Captain Braster, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Khybra Gali, on promotion, is posted to No. 6 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Roorkee. Second-Lieutenant A. E. Browne, No. 11 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Gibraltar, is appointed to the 47th Battery, Field Artillery, Barrackpore.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Gott, K. O. S. Borderers, and Lieutenant McDermott, Cheshire Regiment.

Lieutenant Strong, 8th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to the Bombay Political Department.

Lieutenant O'Reilly, 3rd Madras Infantry, is appointed as Transport Officer, Khyber Moveable Column.

Lieutenant Colville, R. A., is appointed to No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Davis, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is appointed to the Commissariat-Transport Department.

The fine old mansion house of Saddell, situated on the East Coast of Kintyre, about ten miles from Campbeltown, was destroyed by fire on Sept. 14. A considerable portion of the furniture was saved, but the library, containing books of histotic and intrinsic value, was burnt out. The damage is roughly estimated at £3,000. Colonel MacLeod, of Saddell and Kintarbert, was the owner of the mansion, which was occupied by a shooting tenant, an English clergyman. It is supposed that the fire originated in the kitchen.

The octopus is not so bad that it cannot be eaten by those who like novel and bizarre dishes. In Jersey it appears this Caliban of the deep—this "cat-o'-nine-tails" of the fisher-folk—is well represented on the slabs in the fish market. "You may have your choice of him, either dried and smoked to the semblance of scraps of waste leather, or fresh and shimmering, a tangle of repulsive, formless members. They say that he is good—'Ah! yes! the cat-of-nine-tail he is very good, m'seu'—but they say the same of the limpet and the spider crab."

Reuter wires that the river Inn at Schaerding, in Upper Austria, is rising. The water has entered the upper floors of the houses, and in some instances is as high as the roofs. The churchyard is submerged to a depth of five feet, and several persons have been drowned in the river Inn. At Ebensee and Steyr the houses have been deserted by the inhabitants. The rivers Enns and Traun have fallen, but the Danube continues to rise. At Neukirchen a house collapsed and a man and a child were buried in the ruins.

Captain Vallee, the commander of the despatch boat Eure, which arrived at Brest on September 14, confirms the report that a mutiny has occurred on board the four-masted ship Emilio Siegfried, bound from Havre to Noumea. It is stated that during the voyage four sailors, at the instigation of a mate, a man named Pordolune, mutinied with the intention of making away with the master, Captain Jasseau, and scuttling the ship. Captain Vallee received information from Captain Jasseau which led him to order the arrest of the mate and four seamen. Two days later four other sailors were arrested and at present thirteen men are in custody. Lieutenant Vial, of the Eure, has made a preliminary investigation, which will result in charges of attempted homicide and poisoning being preferred against the men arrested. The case will be tried by the First Maritime Tribunal of Brest.

THE ALLEGED POISONING PLOT AT KOLHAPUR.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*KOLHAPUR, Oct. 3.

Yesterday, Oct. 2nd, at 11-30 a.m., the trial of Mr. D. C. Fernandes and Babu A. Maras (a native Christian) for attempting to murder Colonel Wray by having pounded glass put into a roll, was begun before the District Magistrate, Mr. Gokhale. Messrs. Sone and Rashingker appeared for the plaintiff, Rao Saheb Bhide, Khasgi Karbhari. Accused had no counsel.

Mr. Bhide was first examined, and deposed: "A dinner was given to the Hon. Mr. James at the New Palace on the evening of August 5th. The dinner was looked at the Residency, and some loaves of bread and rolls were bought from a baker. After the dinner, Philip, formerly the Political Agent's head butler, but now store-keeper in the P. W. D., came and told me that Col. Wray had sent him to tell me to take charge of the rolls and bread. I ordered my clerk Natha Patil and Ishmael, hamal, to go to the room with me where the rolls were kept and collect them; that is, all that were in the room. Philip, Augustine, Ishmael and others collected them. At my request Mrs. Wray asked Philip to look after the dinner arrangements. The rolls and loaves were counted by my clerk in the presence of the three above-named persons. They were taken away and placed in a box and locked up. The number of rolls was nineteen and loaves four. Karlasker, a Karkoon, who looks after the dinner arrangements, not having bought his note-book, he could not say exactly how many rolls and loaves had been ordered. Then I asked Augustine, the State butler; he said he was not sure of the number, but twenty rolls were brought. The rolls, &c., were under lock and key, about 8 or 10 days, after which they were sent to the Residency at the direction of the Diwan. The Diwan sent a note to me addressed to the Resident and asked me to forward the rolls and loaves to him, along with the note. A package was made, and sealed with my seal, and sent accordingly to the Residency. Ismael, next morning, after the dinner came to me and said that while he was collecting the things and removing the furniture, a roll was found which he brought to me; it was put into the box along with the rest. There is a guard near the box. The attention of the guard was not particularly drawn to the box. I was only asked to keep the rolls, &c., in *bandobast*. Asked if he stood as a complainant in this case, witness said, 'Yes, after I was told that glass was found in the roll, I complained to the City Fouzdar. I have not seen the glass found in the roll.'

Mr. Fernandes declined to cross-examine the witness, preferring to do so at a later stage.

The next witness for the prosecution was Natha Babajee Patil, clerk to the Khasgee Karbhari. He deposed: "I was not there at the dinner, but after dinner, when I was called by the Khasgee Karbhari. The Khasgi Karbhari, a peon and I went to the place where dinner was prepared (to the varandah where the supplies were). The Khasgi Karbhari called Philip there and asked him what things were to be taken charge of and he said, "bread, rolls and biscuits." Khasgi Karbhari asked Ishmael and Philip where the things were. Pir Khan brought 11 rolls from a basket, and on being asked where the other things were, Ishmael brought from a box about 8 rolls and biscuits. Khasgi Karbhari told me to keep all the 19 rolls, &c., where they would not be used. He locked them up in a box and told the guard not to allow any one to open the box without his or the Khasgi Karbhari's permission. The Khasgi Karbhari asked Karlasker and Augustine how many rolls, loaves, &c., were bought. They said 20 rolls, 6 loaves and half a pound of biscuits. Augustine or Ishmael said that one roll was not found on August 6, he opened the box, and Ishmael came there saying the twentieth roll was found. Ishmael came with the message that I was to keep the twentieth roll along with the rest. In 8 or 10 days the box was opened, and I put the rolls, &c., into a basket and took them to the Khasgi Karbhari. The number of rolls was not changed; all the rolls I put into a bag and he sealed it. A watchman was there night and day watching the things. Khasgi Karbhari told me to hand the parcel over to one of the peons. The Khasgi Karbhari, Ishmael, Augustine and the old man who gave 11 rolls, and Karlasker were present on the night of the 5th Aug. when the rolls, &c, were put in my charge."

When Mr. Fernandes was asked to cross-examine, he said, "The practice generally has been to reserve cross-examination."

The question of the accused's right to procure the Police Investigation papers arising, the magistrate did not "rule generally in favor of the accused getting the papers, and if for the ends of justice it would be necessary to have a witness present again, the prosecution must produce him."

The magistrate claimed discretion here. He also ruled that at a later stage in the case accused may cross-examine important witness who must then be produced by the prosecution.

Augustine, State butler, deposed: "I had charge of dinner; it was prepared at the Residency. I knew it was to be given fifteen days before. Bread, rolls, &c., were procured the day before the dinner. 9 half-loaves were given; on the 5th I ordered more, *i. e.*, 20 rolls, half pound of biscuits and 6 half-loaves. When I went in a tonga for bread, Katals, whom I met at the Agent's bungalow, went with me as I needed an assistant. I told the baker to send the things with Katal, then I went to the wada. I gave a note to the baker, and Katal brought the things ordered. I was not there to see them when brought. I was at the Agent's who had called me. He asked me, 'Did you go to Fernandes' house?' I said, no. The Agent said he had received an anonymous letter saying he was to be poisoned, and that I had been given Rs. 250 by Fernandes to poison him. The Agent asked if I had received the Rs. 250. I said 'No, I know nothing about it. Fernandes did not offer it and I did not take it.' This was about 5 p.m. The Agent asked me if I suspected anything, and if he should come to the dinner. I said 'Yes, come *belashak*' There I and Philip went to arrange the table, &c., for eleven guests. The things were brought from Daniel the baker's. I told Katal to give the rolls to Ishmael. I did not count them. Pirkhan placed them on the table after Ishmael had given them to him. About five minutes before the dinner began, Philip came there from the Residency and ordered the rolls to be removed from the table. Pirkhan removed them from the table, but I do not know to whom he gave them. After the dinner was over, Rao Saheb Bhide came there and asked for the rolls that were bought for the dinner. Pirkhan, Karkooon, Patil, Rao Saheb Bhide and myself were present when the rolls were counted and delivered to the charge of Mr. Bhide. They were 19 in all. I had ordered 20, but could not find out what became of the missing one. Then Bala Pathan, Adam, Ismail, Katal and myself conferred together and decided to get another roll the next morning and send it to Mr. Bhide, and have it placed with the rest Hasan was sent to the baker early next morning to get one roll from him in my name. The baker did not charge me for it, when he was told that one roll was lost. Out of all the glassware that was used for the dinner, only one wine-glass was found broken, on the table. It was broken while the guests were dining."

Adam Mahomed deposed: "I was present at the dinner. Pir Khan placed the rolls. When the rolls were taken away, one was said to be wanting. I don't know how many there were. The Chief butler said the roll lacking should be brought, Hasan brought the roll from the baker."

Hasan Mahaldar deposed:—"I know Augustine butler. I was engaged to help. Augustine butler told me about 9 a. m. next day after the dinner to go to Daniel's and get a roll that was lacking. I got one gave it to Augustine and he gave it to Ismael."

Pir Khan butler deposed: "I came from Sangli 2 months and 7 days ago, as the Karbhari of Sangli said the Agent wanted me to come. Dinner took place two or three days after my arrival, I arranged dishes, rolls, &c. and placed 11 rolls in napkins. Adam had placed the napkins. Then Philip came and said, 'Take away the rolls.' I accordingly gave the 11 rolls to Ismael. Philip took them from the table and I took them to Ismael. I don't know why they were removed. I live at the Agent's. I do not know how many rolls were brought. The rolls were all right."

Examined by Mr. Fernandes, witness said, "I gave the rolls to Ismael, who put them in a box. I heard that the Khasgi Karbhari had discarded them. I did not see it myself. I did not see whether the box had a lock or not. After I gave the rolls to Ismail I went to the Agent's bungalow. Several persons were going and coming from where the box was. After giving the rolls dinner was finished in about half an hour. I gave the soup and went out not knowing or seeing whether the Sahebs ate the rolls or not. I did not serve bread to the Sahebs."

The Court adjourned at 5-15 p. m. to meet on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

Col. Wray's deposition is being taken down today (Oct. 3) at 11 o'clock in the Residency by commission before Mr. Berthon, Second in Command.

* Delayed in transmission.

A Dover telegram states that the Rev. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Spencer made an ascent on September 15th from the Dover College grounds in connexion with the British Association. The balloon travelled in the direction the Continent. An attempt to cross the Channel was made on September 14, but, owing to the insufficiency of the force of the wind, had to be abandoned. At one point the balloon dropped close to the water, causing a good deal of excitement ashore. The wind started fair for France, but apparently changed, and drove the balloon up-Channel into a very awkward position. Wireless messages are being sent from the balloon to the instrument in Dover Town Hall.

THE LEVEL OF THE SUBSOIL WATER IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Santo Crimp, the specialist, who has come to Bombay to consult with the Municipal engineers as to the drainage system of the city has been busily occupied in testing the present level of the subsoil water. The comparative failure of the monsoon has had for one of its effects the lowering of that level by some two feet or three feet below that level of last October or of any previous October of which there is a record. In Kamatipura, which is one of the most water logged of the low lying districts, a well nine feet deep, was on Tuesday found to be dry. If the sanitary condition of the city leaves so much to be desired when the level of the subsoil water has been lowered beyond the experience of the previous ten years, what must be the influence of the water logging of the subsoil when water is found within eighteen inches of the surface, in many of the low-lying districts? On the other hand if the abnormal height of the subsoil water during recent years has been, as is generally supposed, is one of the factors which have made plague a continuous visitant, it would be only reasonable to infer that with the level so much lowered we may look for some mitigation of the epidemic when the expected recrudescence takes place at the close of the year. It is, of course, possible to object that in Poona, where this year the total rainfall has not exceeded ten inches or one-third of the average, the city has been scourged with an epidemic of plague exceeding in severity the three previous outbreaks put together. There are, however, special insanitary factors in Poona, which may account for this phenomenon; and it is permitted to us to hope that Bombay this year and in the early months of next, suffer less than might otherwise be the case from the recrudescence of plague, which is generally anticipated to occur.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL FUSILIERS *vs.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

These teams having drawn in their match in the second round on Tuesday evening, the tie was re-played yesterday morning on the Cooperage before a moderate attendance. The game was of a very even nature, though in the first half Brennan scored for the Fusiliers. The ground was damp with dew, and the ball was slippery, which perhaps accounted for the lack of smartness on both sides, in front of goal. Both teams had good opportunities of scoring, which they were unable to take advantage of, and the game ended in victory for the Fusiliers by one goal to nil.

SEMI FINAL ROUND.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT *vs.* ROYAL IRISH.

The first of the semi-finals in the competition was played last evening, when these teams faced each other on the Cooperage. The interest in the meeting brought together a large crowd of onlookers. The teams were the same as won their ties in the second round, with the exception that in the Royal Irish ranks Russell took the place of Doyle at centre forward. The Irish kicked off from the Bandstand end and immediately called upon the Lancashire keeper to clear. A penalty was directly afterwards given against them, and the Lancashire men, rushing down, were awarded a fruitless corner. Coming again, a rally in front of the Irish goal ended in the ball going over. The Irish goal was once more in jeopardy but the Hibernian's cleared cleverly, and invading in turn were awarded a free kick for "hands." The effort came to nothing, but directly afterwards the Irish looked like scoring, a bombardment ending in the ball being shot over. After a spell of even play the Irish again pressed, but Lancashire being given a free kick for a foul, at half way, almost scored. A subsequent corner kick was nearly successful, the ball landing on the top of the net. Lancashire came again and the ball being sent in from the wing, Connor the Irish keeper hit it out, but it dropped close to the upright and Realla put it through. The first goal was thus scored after 25 minutes' play. Encouraged by this success, South Lancashire gave the Irish backs, some trouble to keep their lines clear. Potts missing his kick Lancashire were almost in again Connor just managing to save. At half time the Lancashire men crossed over leading by a goal to nil.

The Royal Irish had not been playing in anything like the form they opposed to the Scots in the second round; but on resuming they smartened up considerably. The ball was brought along nicely and a corner kick fell to them. This was not immediately successful but the sphere going across to Tyler he sent in a splendid daisy cutter which equalised the score. This aroused the Lancashire men, and Connor just stopped the ball from being rushed through in a scrimmage. The Irish replied with a well sustained attack on the Lancashire goal but the keeper cleared some capital shots. Then Lancashire came down strongly and taxed Connor severely but he was equal to the demands upon him. The left wing brought it along with a splendid dribble, but Lonergan replied with another and looked all over a scorer. The Lancashire keeper however puzzled him and though he failed to get in his clearing kick he spoiled Lonergan's shot which went across the goal mouth. The Irish renewed the attack and gave the opposing goal keeper busy employment, trying him from all sides, but he cleared all that came in his way. The game became exciting as time drew near, and the Irish made great efforts to gain the lead, but when the whistle blew the game was still a draw. Score:—Royal Irish one goal, South Lancashire one goal.

The tie will be replayed this morning.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

It has been decided that the Harris Football Tournament will be played next week in Bombay. The drawings are as follows:—

Monday	Royal Fusiliers vs R A, Colaba	1
	Royal Scots (B team) vs Shropshire, L I	2
Tuesday	R A Kirkee vs Norfolk Regiment	3
	Royal Scots (A team) vs Royal Irish	4
Wednesday	Welsh Regiment, vs Winners of No. 1	5
Thursday	Winners of No. 2 vs. Winners of No. 3	6
Friday	Winners of No. 4 vs Winners of No. 5	7
Saturday	Winners of No. 6 vs Winners of No. 7	8

Nos. 2 and 4 will be played on the Oval. The other games will be contested on the Cooperage.

THE UNITED SERVICE LECTURE AT SIMLA.

At the close of Captain Wingate's lecture on "Things Chinese," delivered at Simla on Tuesday evening, Sir. E. Collen, the chairman, made a short speech. He said:—

At this hour I feel I ought not to say more than a few words. We have just listened to a most interesting lecture on a subject which is of profound importance to England, and, indeed, to India, for even the remote past we know India traded with China, and at this moment not only our great trade but our national position in the Far East is intimately connected with that country. The Indian frontier for long stretches marches with the Chinese frontier. We had sent military expeditions from India to China, and numerous officers of the Indian and British services out here have rendered conspicuous service to their country in the explorations they have made. The names of Bell, Gill, Younghusband, Bower, Welby, Malcolm, Deasy, and Pottinger form a roll of fame of which we may be justly proud. To this roll the lecturer's name must now be added. (Applause.) He has done the United Service Institution a good service in giving us an account of "Things Chinese," and of his enterprising journey. We cannot learn too much about the country with which we are so closely connected. Only one more remark I have to make. In the early part of the lecture, Captain Wingate said that the question on every one's lips was, 'What is to be done with China?' I confess, I hope, that the Chinese themselves will have something to say to the answer, but what we have to do, it seems to me, is to cultivate the best possible relations with the Chinese, extend our influence by every means, and take care with friendly firmness that the wind from the North does not shut the open door. (Applause.) Captain Wingate is going to join Colonel Bower at Wei-hai-wei, and I am sure you will all unite in wishing him every success, and thanking him very heartily for the lecture, to which we listened with so much profit and pleasure.

Lord Wolseley was, as everyone knows, the youngest captain in the British Army. The youngest major in the British Army is Major John Campbell, of the Cameron Highlanders, who is only seven-and-twenty. Major Campbell's father and grandfather served in the same regiment, and he has obtained his promotion so rapidly owing to active service. The two captains above him in seniority in his regiment fell at Omdurman.

LOSS OF A COASTING STEAMER OFF JAITAPUR.

A telegram has been received in Bombay, stating that the s.s. Shiravati, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Co. of Bombay, ran on a rock during a fog on Tuesday morning, and sank off the Jaitapur Lighthouse. There were from 300 to 400 passengers on board, besides the crew, and the whole of these, with the exception of four or five persons, were saved. There were 41 boxes of treasure on board, shipped from Bombay for the Goa Government and 19 of these were got off. The vessel was on her way to Goa from Bombay. The Shiravati was command by Nacoda Moosa Adam. Yesterday at noon Mr. Ditchburn, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Hajee Ahmed with several divers left for Jaitapur by the same Company's steamer, Satrunjee.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

Yesterday the reserve animals for the South African expedition were embarked on the Upada, the work being got through with the celerity which has marked the despatch of all the transports from the Prince's Dock. The Upada sailed last this evening about 10 o'clock. Major Edwards, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, proceeded by the vessel.

The Transport Secundra, with the 42nd Field Battery, arrived at Durban yesterday morning, at 9-30 a.m. She had a fine passage.

THE BERBERA EXPEDITION.

The Government chartered two steamers yesterday to convey the native cavalry regiment to Berbera, in connection with the trouble in Somaliland. They are the City of Venice, of the City Line, and Lawada, of the British India fleet. The City of Venice is an iron screw steamer of 3,456 tons, and was built in 1875 by Messrs. Barclay, Currie & Co., at Glasgow. She sailed yesterday for Karachi and is expected to return by Tuesday next. Her length is 379-5 feet, breadth 38-2 feet and depth 29-2. The Lawada was built in 1885 by Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers of Dumbarton. Her registered tonnage is 3,269 and demensions are 340-1 feet length, 42-2 feet breadth, and 25-6 feet in depth. The Lawada is expected here on the 7th instant from Mauritius.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Dr. N. N. Katrak presided; and there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffee, H. Kennedy, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

EXPENDITURE AT THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, in which it was stated that since the commencement of the plague to the close of 1898-99, the total expenditure at the Arthur Road Hospital, had amounted to Rs. 1,79,968, and that the total number of patients treated in it was 8,393, including 5,620 persons attacked with plague. A final extra grant of Rs. 33,182 was required. The Committee resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation.

A PRIVATE MARKET AT DADAR.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Cassam Haji Mitha's appeal against the refusal of the Commissioner to grant a license for an extension of his private market near the Dadar Railway Station was further considered. Department reports received on the question showed that the Sirdar had failed to comply with the necessary sanitary provisions, and had not observed the regulations pertaining to the engineering department.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, the correspondence was forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that the Sirdar might be furnished with a copy of the Commissioner's letter, and informed that the Corporation, in the circumstances, could not interfere in the matter.

NUISANCE AT FRERE ROAD.

The next subject was a letter from Mr. W. Bothwell and others, complaining of the nuisance caused by the daily emptying of a very large number of cesspool carts into an open drain at the corner of the Frere Road, Warre Bunder Road, and DeLima Street, in Mazagon. The petitioners expressed their surprise that nothing had been done in the matter until now despite the fact that Mr. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, had passed an order that the Commissioner should take steps to prevent the nuisance.

In reply to Mr. Cuffe, the Commissioner stated that a few months hence, when the gravitation system was in working order, the Valpaccady depot would be utilised for the emptying of the cesspool carts, and the nuisance abated.

Mr. Cuffe said one could not help sympathising with the sufferers from the nuisance, and if it were possible to do something, the Committee should gladly go to the relief of the petitioners. He therefore moved that the petition be forwarded to the Commissioner for report with an expression of the Committee's opinion that if it was possible to minimise the existing nuisance until the gravitation system came into force, the Standing Committee would be prepared to recommend to the Corporation a reasonable expenditure for the purpose.

The Commissioner said that would mean more carts and carting expenses to carry the cesspool collection to a distant place.

Mr. Cuffe's proposition was carried.

A PROPOSED DISPENSARY AT CURRY ROAD.

At the instance of Mr. Mir Aun Ali, the Committee had referred the question of opening a new charitable dispensary at the junction of the Curry and the De Lisle Roads for report. The Commissioner reported that it was very desirable to open a Municipal dispensary for relieving the poor sick of the district and asked for Rs. 500 as initial expenditure, and Rs. 350 as monthly cost.

Dr. Viagas suggested that the medical officer on Rs. 200 should be a full-time man.

The Commissioner's and Dr. Viegas' recommendations were adopted.

MR. SANTO CRIMP.

The Commissioner reported that Mr. Santo Crimp, the London Sanitary Engineer who had been specially called to advise the Municipality on drainage and other matters of sanitary engineering, had arrived in Bombay. Mr. Crimp's remuneration had been fixed at £1,000 with a first-class passage to and fro. The Commissioner asked for a speedy payment of £200 on account of the charges due to Mr. Crimp. The Committee accorded the necessary sanction.

FURLOUGH TO COLONEL WEIR.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, whose services have been temporarily lent to Government, applied that from the 25th instant, or some other date, he should be granted three months' furlough with proper plague concessions and full pay allowances.

The Committee resolved to forward the papers to the Commissioner, who was requested to put himself in communication with Government, and to report the result to the Corporation.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

M. Amedee F. Mieville writes to the papers to record the appearance of a tiger moth which was seen flying down Bartholomew-lane in the afternoon of September 14; and were it not for the fact that its brilliant colouring is unmistakable, one would be almost inclined to think that a mistake had been made. But perhaps this visit to the City is not more incongruous than that of the tiny crab which was seen a few days ago calmly walking along the crowded pavement of Cheapside, or of the owl which made its way into the Lyric Theatre a year or two ago.

The Governor of Shan-si has been dismissed from office on account of his connection with the Pekin Syndicate's concessions and the Russian concession for the Ching-ting-Tai-yuen railway, both of which enterprises were arranged through his instrumentality. This is due principally to his denunciation by Li Ping Cheng, who was dismissed from the Governorship of Shantung through the influence of Baron von Heyking and has now been reinstated by the favour of the Dowager-Empress. The Tsung-li-Yamen has agreed to the construction of the Lung-cha-Nan-ning railway by the Chinese Government, and negotiations with the Russo-Chinese Bank for a loan for that purpose are nearly completed.

By the death of Lord Watson in his 71st year, the Lords of Appeal lose one of their ablest bretheren. To the very last he gave evidence of his remarkable legal acumen, notably in an intricate case tried just before the Long Vacation. At the close of the sittings he was seized with the inflammatory trouble which has now had a fatal termination. The deceased, who was a life peer, commenced his legal career in 1851, when he joined the Scotch Bar. For some years Mr. Watson's practice was meagre in the extreme, but in 1874 he was appointed by the Conservative Government Solicitor-General for Scotland, and two years later fortune again favoured him, for on the appointment of the first Scottish Lord of Appeal he succeeded to the post of Lord Advocate, and to the seat in Parliament for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, in which he had distinguished himself as a student. It was in 1880 that he became a Law Lord.

WOR[illegible]

It would seem t[illegible] Christian communitie[illegible] stand in need in these [illegible] obligations of truth, justi[illegible] Such, however, appears to [illegible] Dutch dramatist of whose play [illegible] a version was produced at the [illegible] Saturday evening. Heer Heyer[illegible] has in this piece painted very mi[illegible] Jewish quarter in Amsterdam some [illegible] but those who expected to find amo[illegible] types any echo of the lofty-mindedness [illegible] Nathan or of the noble self-sacrifice of [illegible] Deborah, or even of the practical, homely [illegible] Cumberland's Sheva were certainly fated to [illegible] appointed. His Jewish folk are, for the most [illegible] bigoted, narrow-minded, and selfish persons w[illegible] racial prejudices and proneness to persecute co[illegible] hardly have left many pins to choose between them and the least tolerant of their Gentile fellow-citizens. The most prominent among them—Sachel, a wealthy dealer in miscellaneous articles—is a person of majestic figure and venerable aspect, who adds to these claims upon our sympathy the pathetic affliction of blindness; but he is as thorough a scoundrel of his class as stage-land could well furnish forth. Great part of his ill-gotten gains is due to his fraudulent manipulation of a huge pair of scales by the aid of which he has been accustomed to buy and sell various kinds of merchandise. Nevertheless Sachel is respected by his neighbours; though not by his only son Rafael, who has discovered his father's true character and who frets under the mean and sordid maxims which find acceptance in their circle.

As to the race prejudices, his perceptions are much quickened by the fact that he has fallen in love with his father's servant Rosa, a beautiful Christian woman, whose duty, among other things, it is on fast and holy days to perform those little domestic offices which are forbidden to people of the Jewish faith. He is disgusted when he finds that Sachel and his smug, decorous neighbour, Aaron, are haggling over the terms of a marriage between Rafael and Aaron's daughter Rebecca; and still more when this comely damsel, dressed in an overpoweringly gay costume of her country, calls on him in person to talk of the guilders which are to be her marriage portion. Rebecca, with a woman's instinct, discovers the cause of his cold reception of her rather unmaidenly advances, and meanly retaliates by arousing the hostility of the Ghetto towards the young Jew in love with the Christian woman. But Rafael has now settled the question by a secret marriage with Rosa, and he takes an opportunity of publicly proclaiming the fact. This is the climax of the third act, which seems to have been much to the taste of the Dutch audiences, who are reported far and wide to have given to the original play a cordial reception. We are at the portals of the Synagogue in Amsterdam, and from its steps the impulsive Rafael harangues the crowd. He has been reproached with neglecting to attend worship, and he tells them why. He is dissatisfied with Judaism, its ceremonies and forms, its narrow-mindedness and race prejudices, complains of the practice of making marriage a sordid bargain, and sarcastically and excitedly presents himself as the object of a kind of matrimonial auction.

At last Rafael leaves the parental home for England where he hopes to make a name as a composer. Less diffusely set forth this datum might have given promise of a powerful play. But the author, instead of grappling with his problem, has preferred to huddle up his story in an eminently unsatisfactory fourth act, of of which there is nothing essential to be told except that Rosa, driven to despair by Sachel's assurances, backed by a solemn oath, that his son has deserted her, jumps into the canal and is brought out dead at the very moment when Rafael, returned from abroad, appears on the scene to claim his wife. Mr. Fernald, the adapter, has repudiated this version on the ground that "radical changes" have been introduced without his consent. It is fair to say that in his denoument Rafael finds his wife still able to speak, and when last seen is carrying her in his arms across a bridge: but this ending, which leaves the spectator in doubt as to whether she lives or dies, does not appear to us in any way preferable. The successive scenes, painted by Mr. E. Banks, furnish a highly picturesque setting to the story. Unfortunately, the acting generally seemed to have caught something of the diffuseness of the dialogue. Mr. Kyrle Bellew's Rafael is certainly too oratorical a personage, and Mrs. Brown-Potter's Rosa, though a feast to the eye, is less satisfactory to the ear, owing to the actress's excess of emphasis and fondness for an oddly undulating delivery. Nor does the heavy style of Mr. Titheradge's blind old Jew help much. The best piece of character-acting is Mr. Volpe's Aaron, though the audience forgave Mr. Beveridge's Irish accent for the sake of the pleasant geniality of of his Rabbi Haezer. Miss Constance Collier played the exuberant Rebecca cleverly, and Mrs. Charles Calvert, as Sachel's sister, brought in some quiet touches of humour that were acceptable. So much, unfortunately, cannot be said for Rafael's rivals, Samson and Daniel, whose exaggerated exhibition of comic cowardice had little smack of sincerity about it.

Though not a farce without parallel the thousandth night in London of "H. M. S. Pinafore" is sufficiently noteworthy to deserve a record here. It will be reached on Saturday evening next. The piece was played at the Opera Comique—where it was originally produced before the Savoy Theatre was in existence—just 776 times, since when it will have been given at the last-named theatre 224 times. It is interesting to recall the fact that the whole of these thousand performances will have been given under the management of Mr. D'Oyly Carte.

After a brief holiday Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the other members of the Lyceum company will commence their autumn tour at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, with M. Sardou's "Robespierre." They will remain in the capital of the Midlands for one week, and will thence visit Newcastle, Glasgow, Manchester, and Liverpool, at which latter port they will embark in time to appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, on the 30th of October. Three weeks here, followed by a like stay at the Hollis Theatre, Boston, will open their American tour which comprises no fewer than twenty-two large cities. They count on being back again in the latter days of March.

If the enthusiasm of a first-night audience counts for anything, "The Elixir of Youth," which was produced on Saturday night at the Vaudeville, should be a complete and assured success. There were three or four calls after every curtain, and shouts for the author at the end. The piece went with one long shout of laughter from start to finish. Nevertheless a prosperous first night does not always mean a lengthy run. This particular audience was undoubtedly a friendly one, and in order to reach the Mecca of the manager some slight reconstructions may be necessary. The play dragged in parts, and in parts wandered too far from the original thread of the plot, but a little shaking up and compression should soon make it run smoothly throughout. Like "The Private Secretary," this farcical comedy is adapted from the German, and approximates very closely to that play and "Charley's Aunt" in type. Foreign audiences are apt to digest stronger meat than the British public are allowed to consume, and the piece bears evidence of having been doctored in places to suit the more squeamish taste of Mrs. Grundy. In its present form it is a side-splitting farce of the old-fashioned order, degenerating in places even to the knockabout level of humour.

The new play which Mr. Wilson Barrett and Mr. Louis N. Parker have prepared for production at the Lyceum this autumn is to be called "Man and His Makers." The title, manifestly, has a certain Scriptural ring about it, although, as a matter of fact, the piece does in no way deal with any religious problem. As it happens, the title definitely selected is the third which has been under consideration. "It came upon me like a flash," Mr. Barrett declares, "and I knew at once I had got what I wanted." On the reading of the play last week, Mr. Barrett was careful to put all the members of the company upon their honour not to reveal any particulars regarding plot or characterisation of the drama beyond the fact that it contained a powerful love story, giving rise to certain rather striking developments. The authors, however, make no secret of the fact that the subject of the play is pretty certain to [illegible] pro- [illegible] y this [illegible]'s "Ro- [illegible] ia," and

[illegible] supplant the [illegible] ans is meeting [illegible] ated. The pub- [illegible] musicians will not [illegible] r that the majority [illegible] dly paid in spite of [illegible] y their conductors and

[illegible] e by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff pro- [illegible] all Promenade Concert, last [illegible] avourable impression at a first [illegible] Caucasian Sketches," indicates its [illegible]. There are four movements—"In [illegible] the Nomad Camp," "In the Mosque," [illegible] rdar's Procession." The second and [illegible] are particularly attractive, the music [illegible] mad Camp" being charming. The work, [illegible], is based on melodies heard during a visit [illegible] aucasus, and the picturesque and emotional [illegible] are beautifully brought out.

[illegible] e Worcester Triennial Musical Festival opened [illegible] Sunday last, when a preliminary service with full orchestra and chorus was held in the Cathedral. The Mayor and Corporation attended in civic state, and, admittance being free to all parts of building, every available space was occupied long before the service commenced. As the clergy entered the Cathedral the hymn "All people that on earth do dwell" was sung, accompanied by the full orchestra. The Precentor intoned the service, Tallis' Responses being used, and the lessons were read by Canons Claughton and Melville respectively. The Magnificant was sung to Stanford in A, and the anthems were Mendelssohn's "When Israel out of Egypt came" and "Hear my Prayer," the solo being sung by Madame Amy Sherwin with much devotional expression. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Truro, for many years Dean of Worcester. During the offertory the orchestra gave a fine interpretation of Wagner's "Kaiser is March," conducted by the Cathedral organist, Mr. Ivor Atkins.

The work of Mrs. Raphael is the subject of the opening article in the September number of *The Art Journal*. It is illustrated by a photogravure plate after the artist's picture in last year's Academy, "Britomart and Amoret," and some smaller reproductions of her work. Mr. Charles Dyall contributes a timely article on the Roscoe collection of pictures at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, and Miss Isabel Brooke-Alker has a most interesting article on the photographic work of Baron von Meyer, the clever young amateur of the camera. The examples given of his photography are all charming, both in spirit and technique.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE hired Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day for Southampton with the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment and details, the former for Aden and the latter for England. At Aden she will embark the 2nd Battaloin Derbyshire Regiment for England. From Bombay to Aden she carries 14 officers, 1 lady, 774 non-commissioned officers and men, 24 women and 50 children, and from Bombay to England she conveys 21 officers, 7 ladies, 9 children. 368 non-commissioned officers and men, 31 women, and 61 children. From Aden to England she will take 20 officers, 2 ladies, 8 children, 621 non-commissioned officers and men, 22 women and 54 children. Details from Deolali with their baggage were brought to Bombay in one troop train. The train, with 6 officers, and 291 men, the whole of the families and the heavy baggage left Deolali at 10 p.m., on Tuesday and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6-55 a.m., yesterday. The troops and baggage were embarked on the Dunera as they arrived. All heavy baggage, families, and 200 men of the Royal West Kent, with 3 officers (the senior being a Field officer) were transhipped at 7 a.m., yesterday from the R. I. M. S. Clive and the remainder of the Battalion will be transhipped at 7 a.m., to-day. The undermentioned officers proceed by the Dunera :—

From Bombay to Aden :—Lieutenant Colonel R. W. H. Evans, Majors A. T. Morse, and W. E. Rowe, Captains. R. C. Style, F. H. Hotham, and T. T. Burt, Lieutenant and Adjutant C. G. Pack Beresford, Lieutenants J. W. O. Dowd, T. P. C. Smith, P. M. Robinson, H. S. Bush and P. Hastings, 2nd Lieutenants W. H. Annesley, H D Buchannan Dunlop T S Trianor, P S Hall, C H Higand, 1st Royal West Kent Regiment. and Lieut W. Fitz Stewart 10th Bombay Infantry.

From Bombay to England,—Major A. F. A. Lyle. Shropshire L. I. ; Major and Mrs. R. E Moleshworth. and Major D R Hamilton, R. A. M. C. ; Major S L Robinson, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders ; Capt J A R Thompson, East Lanc. Regt; Capt C Parr, Oxford Light Infantry ; Capt and Mrs C Fletcher and 6 Children, Ord. Dept. ; Capt and Mrs G A F Sanders and child, Royal Engineers ; Lieut L G W Dabbin, Northampton Regiment ; Lieut R A Gillam, Royal Engineers; Lieut S F Gosling, R A H; Lieut C S Collison, Middlesex Regt ; Lieut W W Bickford, I S Corps Lieut and Mrs A V Stoddart, Comt Dept ; Lieut H H G Hyslop, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders ; Lieut G F Hibbert, Royal Fusiliers ; 2nd Lieut G F P Gooduorn. Royal Engineers 2nd Lieut W M Macleod, J S Corps ; 2nd Lieut T F Pollock, 9th Lancers ; 2nd Lieut J P Byrne, Worcester Regt ; with Mrs E P Cout and 2 children and Mrs G M Perreon.

From Aden to England :—Lieut.-Col A D Bulpett, Major F V E Taylor, Major H C Wylly, Major C N Watts, Major and Mrs E A G Gossett, Capt L A Bosanquet, Capt F Porter, Capt and Adjt T H M Green, Capt and Qr Mr and Mrs A E Riddel and 6 children, Lieuts H W Poyntz, L McKinon, J F Ritchie, B G V Way, C J W Hobbs, H K Attfield, L B Chamberlain, C D M Harrington, and H F Watson ; and 2nd Lieut G C Parkinson, 2nd Derbyshire Regt and Capts C O C Hodgens, and S P Jones, R A M. C.

MOBILISATION OF TROOPS AT COLOMBO.

THE half yearly mobilisation of all troops in Colombo came off this morning—unusually early in the year—and considering the fact that the Volunteers had returned so recently from camp, the muster this morning must be considered very satisfactory. The general idea was that a force of troops had landed at Keiani. The H. L. I. under command of Lt.-Col Rutherford and other officers together with the infantry volunteers under command of Lt.-Col. Vincent, Commandant, fell in on their respective parade grounds and were divided into two lots—one being marched to the Northern post and the other to the Southern post. Major Davis with three companies of the Volunteers joined the Northern post and Major Morgan with two companies joined the Southern post. There were altogether over 300 men—infantry, cyclists and C.M.I. All these troops took up their positions and awaited orders from Lt.-Col. Savage, who in the absence of H.E. the Major-General was in command of all troops. The Royal Artillery and the C.A.V. manned the guns at Mutwal ; a section of the R.A. alone manning the guns in the Fort. A portion of the Sikhs was in charge of the guns at Galle Face, while another was entrusted with the quick-firing guns. There was a very good turnout of the C.A.V. under command of Lieut. Cameron, Adjutant C.A.V. while the other officers were Lieuts. Hayward and Symons. After the troops had all taken up their positions, the Officer Commanding all troops, rode round the different posts of defence and then the troops were marched back and dismissed.

VOLKSRUST and Charlestown, named in the telegrams as the places where the Boers are concentrating, are the two stations on the Durban-Pretoria railway line, immediately north of Laing's Neck. The latter is the last station on the Boer side of the frontier. The line then crosses the Ingogo river into Natal, and the first station which it reaches on our side is Newcastle. Naauw Poort, where the Berskshire Regiment has been sent, is not a coast town, but a station on the line between the Cape and Kimberley, where the branch to Bloemfontein takes off.

ON Wednesday evening, Sept. 13, the leader of the pack of hounds that appears in "Going the Pace," at the Princess's Theatre, found his way to the Royal box, where he was regaled with chocolate and biscuits. The other day, at the close of the hunting scene, the whole pack broke away, and running up the back staircase leading to the Royal box, to the great consternation of the occupants, burst open the door and rushed in. The spectacle aroused the audience, who saw a hitherto sedate compartment the scene of a canine raid, and taking it to be a part of the performance, greeted it with a round of applause, to which the dogs responded with frantic barks. After an interval of confusion, during which the orchestra struggled in vain to make itself heard while the hounds with their forepaws on the front of the box yelped approval, the huntsmen arrived, and eventually order was restored.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, 9th OCTOBER 1899.

1 3-30 P.M.—120 Yards Hurdle Race.
2 3-35 P.M.—220 Yards Flat Race (Native soldiers).
3 3-40 P.M.—150 Yards Handicap (Members only)
4 3-45 P.M.—100 Yards Flat Race (School boys) (1st Heat and 2nd Heat).
5 3-55 P.M.—100 Yards Flat Race (All comers) (1st Heat and 2nd Heat).
6 4-5 P.M.—1 Mile Bicycle Handicap (Open to all Amateurs).
7 4-13 P.M.—220 Yards Flat Race (School Boys).
8 4-15 P.M.—1-4 Mile Flat Race (Open to Members and Honorary Members).
9 4-20 P.M.—1-2 Mile Steeplechase (Native soldiers).
10 4-30 P.M.—1-4 Mile Flat Race (Open to all comers) (1st Heat and 2nd Heat).
11 4-40 P.M.—Sack Race (School Boys).
12 4-50 P.M.—Three Mile Bicycle Handicap (Open to all Amateurs).
13 5-5 P.M.—High Jump.
14 5-15 P.M.—1-2 Mile Flat Race (Open to British soldiers and sailors).
15 5-25 P.M.—1-2 Mile Flat Race (Open to Members and Hon. Members).
16 5-30 P.M.—Tug-of-War (A).—British. (Heats) (B).—Natives (Heats).

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, 10th OCTOBER 1899.

1 3-30 P.M.—220 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Members only.)
2 3-40 P.M.—100 Yards Flat Race (School Boys) Final.
3 3-50 P.M.—100 Yards Flat Race (All comers) Final.
4 4-5 P.M.—100 Yards Flat Race (Open to Members and Honorary Members).
5 4-15 P.M.—¾ Mile Flat Race (All comers) Final.
6 4-20 P.M.—5 Mile Bicycle Handicap (Open to all Amateurs).
7 4-35 P.M.—Tug-of-war (A)—British, Final (B)—Native, Final.
8 4-15 P.M.—½ Mile Flat Race (Open to all comers).
9 4-55 P.M.—120 Yards Veterans Handicap (Members only).
10 5-0 P.M.—Wide Jump.
11 5-10 P.M.—½ Mile Steeplechase (Rugby Football-playing Members).
12 5-20 P.M.—½ Mile Steeple-chase (Open to British solders and sailors).
13 5-30 P.M.—1 Mile Bicycle Handicap (Open to Members and Honorary Members).

NOTICES.

Post Entries for Event No. 9 Second Day will be accepted.

Competitors in event No. 11, Second Day, must wear Rugby football kit.

The Ladies Nomination events in the Mounted Sports will be—
1st Shark Race.
2nd Pre-Raphaelite Stakes.
Post entries will be accepted for these events.

E. RIVERS SMITH,
C. CORBETT,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CONSIDERABLE "grit" must have been possessed by the men who established the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Ltd. Their enterprise, however, looks like being rewarded, for good progress was certainly made during the year which ended on February 28 last. Life assurance, as we have before now pointed out, is a rapidly-growing force in British India, and there is evidently a wide field for the company's operations. For a second year of existence, 492 completed policies assuring Rs. 1,227,300, is not at all a bad result ; indeed, it may be said to be remarkably encouraging. The new premiums, Rs. 63,217, including Rs. 4,030 by single payments, were similarly considerable bearing in mind the short period the enterprise had been established. In all the life premium income for the year amounted to Rs. 87,100 and the total income to Rs. 90,044, besides which Rs. 875 were received as premiums in the Fidelity Guarantee branch. On the other hand, claims—the first paid by the company—absorbed Rs. 15,000, whilst the aggregate expenditure reached Rs. 35,397, showing a ratio of 40·6 per cent. on the premium income—a result claimed by the directors as being "not only far below the average, but, it is believed, the lowest recorded by any company of the same age." Whether this be so or not, we are not sure, but it is manifest from the life assurance account that the management is economical in a most unusual degree. Prudence is also displayed, as we find that the whole of the preliminary expenses —Rs. 7,531—were written off, leaving the company practically free from debt. The funds increased during the year from Rs. 16,459 to Rs. 48,825—a distinctly good result.—"The Insurance Observer."

THEFT OF A WIFE.

A SINHALESE young man named Neris, 18 years of age, and of Kirllepane, appeared at the Colombo Police Court, on September 29, and charged one Puncha de Costa with the "theft of his wife." The young man, who seemed deeply distressed, had a tale of woe for the Magistrate's ears. Only seven days ago he married a young girl named Mano de Costa, in spite of the fact that the girl was known to have cherished some years back an attachment for a cousin. Neris's married life lasted just four days, for on Wednesday last, when he and his wife went for a bath in the river, his bride suddenly returned to the bank, where she was joined by her cousin, and eloped with Puncha, who had paved the way for a re-union by deserting his own wife some days earlier. Neris tried threats and persuasion, and failing both came to Court today to charge his rival with the theft of his wife. Mr. Murty inquired from Puncha whether the charge was true, and was told that Mano came away of her own accord. The girl was summoned next and asked whom she preferred, her husband or Puncha. She elected Puncha. Mr. Murty could not interfere, and advised Neris that the only course open for him was to sue his run-away wife for a divorce, and then get another wife if he was so minded.—*Times of Ceylon*, Sept. 29.

FRENCH AT KUANGCHOUWAN.

GENERAL SU'S MISSION.

SINCE the French demand in 1898 for the lease of Kuangchouwan and its cession to them by China very little has been written on the subject owing to its being little known now-a-days to the outside world, except to junkmen trading between Hainan Island and the West Kuangtung and Tongking coasts. But in the time of the previous Ming dynasty Kuangchouwan was the head-quarters of large fleets of pirates, who, by reason of their hold of the place, dominated not only the sea route, north of Hainan Island, but the whole, coast-line between Kuangchouwan and Tongking. This state of affairs is still as true now as it was three centuries ago, and the French at Kuangchouwan will easily be the masters of the whole Kuangtung and Tongking coasts. The Chinese know this, but they did not at the time of the French demand, and they are now trying their best to countract their fatal cession of Kuangchouwan.

The Chinese claim (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) that the French demanded, at first, a lease of only 100 *li* square of territory, and with the object of delimiting the boundaries of the ceded region, Chou, acting Taotai of Kiungchou, and P'an, Taotai of the Kao-Lien-Ch'ing Intendancy, were sent as Commissioners to meet a French Commissioner, early this year. Arrived at Kuangchouwan, however, the Chinese Commissioners found that the French were not satisfied with the mite first demanded and, in addition, wanted an extra territory of over double the original demand. This the two Taotais were not prepared to grant, but they zealously went to work to find why the French wanted such an out-of-the-way place as Kuangchouwan. Reference to the local *yamen* records soon explained the importance of the place *vis-a-vis* Hainan Island, the Kuangtung coast, west of Lienchou Peninsula, and the Gulf of Tongking, and it soon became apparent to the Chinese Government that any further cession of islands and territory in the vicinity of Kuangchouwan would not only make it impregnable from the sea and mainland, but also throw the whole western coast of the province as well as Hainan Island completely at the mercy of the French. With Kuangchouwan alone in the hands of the French, and the neighbouring islands and mainland in the hands of a strong Chinese force, the mischief will not be so great, and, with this in view, the Chinese Government is determined not to yield to all the French demand.

Already have the Chinese and French Commissioners met three separate times, but without result, as neither side would give way, and this has been the reason for sending General Su to settle the question, once for all. The French like the General, whom they style Marshal Su, as he has been very friendly, uniformly courteous, and liberal-minded in his dealings with the French on the Tongking-Kuangtung borders, the General's headquarters being in the city of Ch'ingchou, to the north of Pakhoi, and a few miles east of the French borders ; while the Chinese, on the other hand, have great confidence in him as he commanded the victorious Chinese troops at Liangshan (Langson) in the late Franco-Chinese war in 1884. As General Su has nearly 20,000 troops in the vicinity of Ch'ingchou, who are also pretty well armed, this gives colour to the report that the Empress Dowager's last verbal command to the General—when he left Peking last week—were to fight the French if necessary, without waiting for instructions from the capital.—*China Mail*.

SUPERSTITIONS WITHOUT RHYME OR REASON.

OF all the unaccountable superstitions that prevail, the most unaccountable, perhaps, are those that relate to bees. Throughout the north of England, and especially in rural Yorkshire, the belief is firm that bees always know in advance when misfortune will befall their owners. Whenever, therefore, they hum in a certain low disconsolate fashion, the owner of the hive if a true northerner, has never a doubt but that disaster is at hand for him or his. If there be illness in a house, in the Yorkshire Dales, an anxious watch is always kept on the hives. One by one the members of the family will creep down the garden to see what the bees are doing. If they are found to be at work as usual, quietly gathering honey, it is held to be a sign that the patient will recover ; but if they are buzzing around in a state of unrest, then it is known that there is danger. And weeping and wailing begin at once, if they seem inclined to desert their hive ; for that is the worst sign of all, the sign that there is no hope of recovery. If in that part of the world the owner of a beehive dies, some member of his family always goes off at once to tell the bees. The messenger kneels down by the side of the hive, and whispers in at the door : "John Metcalf"—or whatever the person's name may be—"John Metcalf is dead, and I am come to tell the bees." He—or more often it is she—repeats the words three times, and then hastens back to the house ; for a piece of crape must be found and tied to the top of the hive before sunset. If the bees are not told of the death of their owner, with due ceremony, too, or if their badge of mourning be not hoisted at the proper time, they will all die within a month—so at least the Dalesfolk and their northern kith and kin believe firmly.

Some little time ago an Irishwoman was appointed to take charge of a country infirmary. She was a capital nurse, and did her work admirably. The doctor noticed, however, that her patients, although always as clean as new-made pins, had a dishevelled appearance ; their hair was frowsy, and hung about in a strangely untidy fashion. And it became worse and worse from day to day, so bad, indeed, at length that the doctor was obliged to interfere. He told the nurse that she really must see that the women's hair was properly combed every morning. To his surprise, she indignantly refused to do anything of the kind, and, when he insisted, she overhelmed him with reproaches, accusing him roundly of wishing to bring down trouble alike on the mothers and the babies. She swore by the Virgin and all the saints that she would rather chop off straight her own right hand than touch with a comb the hair of any mother who had a baby under a month old. She hailed from Kallarney, it seems, where odd superstitions without either rhyme or reason hold sway, as to the dangers that beset any mother who is so ill-advised as to have her hair brushed or combed before a full month has elapsed after the birth of her child.

No Irish nurse will willingly weigh a baby, no matter what the doctor may say or do. She will assure him that she has weighed it ; will tell him its weight to the fraction of an ounce, but weigh it she will not, for, if she did, it would surely die within a year, she will tell you with a ring of firm conviction in her voice ; and she will string off a long list of babies she has known that have been weighed and have died. There is another thing that she cannot be induced to do, and that is cut the nails of a baby before it is three months old ; if they grow too long she bites them. Not that she thinks the baby would die if she did cut them, but she knows that it would grow up to be a thief. Reasons for this conviction of hers she has none ; no amount of coaxing will induce her even to try to explain what honesty can possibly have to do with uncut nails ; but, none the less, no charge of hers ever has its nails cut.

There are some superstitions that are fairly universal, as, for instance, that of the death tick. In England, France, Germany, and Austria—possibly other countries, too—whenever that little ticking is heard, the ticking as of a watch in the distance, women, and men, too, sometimes, look at one another with fear in their eyes, and wonder whose doom it is that is being sounded. Then sailors of all nations pin their faith to corpse candles, as they call the St. Elmo lights that play around the masts of ships in stormy weather. Anyone on whom a candle lights they regard as a man marked out for drowning ; and if the candles run down on to the deck, the ship, too, they look on as doomed, doomed never again to enter harbour. The superstitions with regard to magpies is also one that seems to prevail throughout Europe, and always in precisely the same form ; north, south, east, and west the peasants believe that it is unlucky to see one magpie, lucky to see two ; that to see three means a wedding, and to see four a birth.

On the other hand, many of these popular beliefs are peculiar to some special district. For instance, in East Anglia and apparently nowhere else an old superstition prevails with regard to slippers. There no prudent mother would ever think of allowing her daughter to work a pair of slippers for any young man whom she wishes her to marry, and, above all, not for one to whom she is engaged. For it is a saying that "He who is given slippers slips away." There is much the same feeling with regard to giving or receiving scissors or knives, as such presents are popularly supposed to be used by the Fates as instruments wherewith to sever the ties between true lovers and friends. Not so very long ago an East Anglian farmer's wife, a practical, commonsense woman enough in many respects, burst into tears when her husband brought home from the market a black sheep ; for black sheep, she maintained, between her sobs, always bring with them bad luck. There, too, and also in Canada, for a cow to lose its cud is regarded as a sign of coming misfortune. In some parts of England, strange to say, robins are regarded as harbingers of woe. I once saw a party of quite strong-minded women in a state of consternation because a poor little robin had hopped in at the breakfast-room window.

If "keening" be heard in Killarney, the natives believe that there is sore trouble at hand for the district nay, perhaps for all Ireland. For "keening" is the sound—a sort of low, piteous wailing of the wind—the dead are supposed to utter when mourning over the fate of the living. In that part of the world people think twice, nay, thrice, before going out when the moon is shining, as they are afraid lest if they do they may fall in with the fairies. The peasants there almost all believe in the existence of fairies, and no matter how sorely they may be in need of a potato field ; nothing would induce them to take possession of a Danish fort. For the Danish forts—certain patches of common land—are supposed to belong to the fairies, and to be their favourite resorts : and better for a man to die of starvation, they will tell you, than risk offending the fairies. There are fairies and fairies, as the country folk are always careful to explain : some are quite kindly, and give a helping hand to the deserving from time to time ; others are simply mischievous, much given to playing tricks and practical jokes ; others, again, are downright savage, and wage bitter warfare against all mortals. A few years ago a farmer's wife living not very many miles away from Queenstown, suddenly disappeared. Her husband at once told his neighbours that the fairies had run away with her, because she had not treated them with proper respect ; and the said neighbours believed him so implicitly that no efforts whatever were made to find her. It was discovered later, but purely by accident, that the woman had been murdered by her husband, and he was hanged, to the great indignation of the district.

With regard to dreams there are, of course, superstitions without number, each one more inexplicable than another. Why, for instance, should rats in dreams be interpreted as meaning enemies, and serpents as meaning traitors ? Or why should to dream of blood be counted a sign of death, and to dream of losing teeth, a sign of losing friends ? Strangely enough, in dream lore babies and soldiers are supposed to betoken misfortune, whereas evergreens and daisies betoken happiness.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

THE result of the trial at Rennes, dear Lady Betty is not "The beginning of the end." It is the end of the beginning.

Five members of the Court-martial, out of seven, have returned a verdict of "guilty" against—France !

Robespierre exclaimed a century ago :—"Louis must die that the country may live." The cry now is :—"Dreyfus must be disgraced that the authorities may not be dishonoured."

It is not the honour of the Army which is involved : it is the authority of the Generals.

It is a singular way of vindicating the honour of the Army :—

I. To proclaim that an officer is a traitor.

II. To disclose that military chiefs have forged some documents and have tampered with others.

III. To convey that several Ministers for War have been unscrupulous ; and

IV. To demonstrate that certain Generals have been—indiscreet.

Just two thousand five hundred years ago Solon described an ideal State as one "in which an injury done to the least of its citizens is an injury done to all." France does not, at this moment, fulfil that condition.

As a word of warning to the French electorate, the lines quoted by the late Mr. Gladstone in the course of the memorable speech which he delivered at Greenwich may be recalled :—

"People throughout the land,
Join in one social band,
And save yourselves,
If you would happy be,
Free from all slavery,
Banish all knavery,
And save *yourselves*."

The Linkman in *Truth*.

THE ECLIPSE OBSERVATIONS OF 1898.

SIR NORMAN LOCKYER's lecture on "What the *Melpomene* did at Viziadrug," delivered at the Royal United Service Institution last April, has been printed in the *Journal* for August, and it is worth while to draw attention once more to the really admirable work that was done. The *Melpomene* was told off by the admiral for the eclipse observations of 1898, which were to be made about 170 miles south of Bombay, and the scientific gentlemen on board were delighted to find that every rating in the ship was represented several times over among the volunteers. Captain Chisholm-Batten organised the naval observers and the arrangements of the camp. The instruments were set up and the eclipse drills began, there being twenty-two different kinds of work to do with the utmost accuracy and celerity, and twenty-two different working parties. It is sometimes held as a reproach against British officers that they are not scientific, but Sir Norman Lockyer found that three or four of the officers were at once as capable of giving instruction in the various lines of observation contemplated as himself or his assistants, and it was astonishing how soon all were up to the work. Though no attempt was made to obtain fine photographs, some of those specially taken by the engine-room staff were as good as any obtained during the eclipse. The star observers under Lieutenant Blackett did extremely interesting work. Staff-Surgeon Nolan made a very admirable study of shadow bands ; Lieutenant Colbeck and Senior-Engineer Mountifield were very successful with the spectroscope, and, indeed, the *Melpomene* expedition was altogether one of the most valuable ever made. "I do not think any single party has ever advanced knowledge to such an extent as the *Melpomene* party in 1898." The bluejackets did capital work, and Sir William Wharton, who presided at the lecture, remarked that twenty or thirty years ago this could not have been, but now the education of bluejackets has advanced so enormously that they can be made use of in directions that would have been impossible formerly. There will be another eclipse next year, and it is to be hoped that the Navy may have an equally useful share in the scientific work. Apart from the mere question of scientific value the duties form an excellent experience for officers and men.

£12,000 STOLEN FROM A CAB.

THE London "City Press" publishes with all reserve the following extraordinary story of the theft of £12,000 from a cab in which the money was being transferred to a city bank. It seems that it is the custom at the branches of the principal banks for any surplus of gold to be transferred at once to the head office to be exchanged into notes. A few days ago at one of the branches in the eastern district such a surplus was being transferred, A cab was chartered and two clerks set off for the head office, the coin being deposited in bags on the floor of the vehicle. On the cab reaching its destination one of the messengers was called out and told to keep watch while the clerk went in to arrange for the notes to be given in exchange for the cash. A few minutes afterwards one of the clerks reappeared, but to his surprise discovered that the messenger had left his post of duty. The cabman, however, was apparently still awaiting instructions. A glance inside the cab revealed the fact that the bags were gone. In reply to a question as to what had become of them, the driver stated that he had only just been called, and that the cab he had replaced had been driven off a few moments previously. Further inquiries showed that the messenger had been sent away on an errand by a man dressed as a messenger from the branch, and that as soon as the coast was clear the professing official called upon a second cab, gave instructions to the man to wait outside the bank, and then told the first cabman to drive off. Up to the present no clue to the thieves has been discovered, while every effort to trace the cabman has failed. Generally speaking, the same cabman is engaged for this work, but in the present instance the man was away ill, and in consequence it became necessary to charter the cab that happened to be close at hand. For its daring character the theft may be classed amongst the most notorious bank robberies recorded in the annals of the police.

IN ARCTIC SEAS.

GOOD-BYE to hammerfest ! our last link with the world of men—Hammerfest, the most northern town in the world and smelling strongly of blubber and whale oil. Good-bye to the whalers with the crow's nest on the mast ! good-bye to the timber ships from Archangel ! Northwards goes the great liner, past the Bird Rock, with its millions of birds ; past the Great North Cape, the lonely rock rising 1,000 feet high sheer out of the Arctic Ocean. Still we go north wards steadily in the face of mist and rain. Suddenly the mist disperses, the sun breaks out and there is a magical scene—white, ghostly form of great snow peaks, gigantic glaciers flowing down into the sea, chains of mountains girdled with a belt of gossamer mist, and the silver sunlight shining upon the everlasting snow. It is Spitzbergen—Spitzbergen at last ! And what a magical scene ! We have entered Bel Sound, and the ship is anchored in Recherche Bay, in the heart of the frozen north. Before us lies the Fox Glacier, encircled with snow-capped mountains ; behind is the great East Glacier, 100 feet of solid ice going down straight into the water. Floating ice-floes break the quiet surface of the bay. What strange heaven has the ship found at last ? the great Australian liner—used only to southern skies and tropical seas—this ice-bound bay in the midst of the glarial world, pale and cold in the clear northern night.

There is no landing place. Spitzbergen is no man's country, the sailors carry the passengers ashore from the boats. Between the beach and the moraine lies a narrow swampy bit of ground. The moraine is steep but short, there is a rushing glacier river, then the glacier itself, an illimitable field of rugged ice ; beyond, the mountains, bare and white with snow. And that is Spitzbergen. It is two in the morning, and the sun, half hidden by clouds, has been in the sky all through the night. There is a bank of crimson in the east, and the cold blue sea is smooth as glass. Tiny flowers and mosses dot the ground with patches of pink and white, and yellow and green. There are no trees, no sign of animate life, but here and there upon the stones and moss lies a feather from a sea bird's wing The tide seems scarcely to move upon the quiet beach An elder duck is swimming on the bay, and two great ice-floes drift slowly from the shore towards the open sea. And this also is Spitzbergen. Still we go further northwards, past the Seven Icebergs, the seven great icebergs flowing down from the inland ice into the sea, past Magdalena Bay, the "Pearl of Arctic scenery." Now ice is seen ahead, ice coming down from the frozen Pole itself. We are at point 80·2 north, but we turn reluctantly, and leave Spitzbergen behind the teeth of danger—the danger of terrible sunken rocks of the imperfectly surveyed coast, of the floating ice-floes, one of which, colliding with the ship, would cut her in two as a knife cuts card-board. Now our course is a south-westerly one, We are making for Iceland, and the cold is intense, for we are out of the Gulf Stream and within sight of Greenland ice. Beyond whales, strange sea birds, and our ship, there is no sign of life on these lonely waters. So on and on we go ; now the shores of Iceland loom up, strange, wild, and desolate. So strange and unfamiliar a town as Reykjavik we have never seen before. The houses are like large grey bathing machines put down anywhere. One or two are covered with earth and have a thick crop of grass on the roof. There is little grass elsewhere in Iceland and in winter they feed ponies on fish's heads, Splendid animals are these ponies ; strong, sturdy, and sure-footed, they are the universal carriers of the country. Outside the town is a desolate waste of rocky ground, which, with bare mountains, volcanoes and lava fields, cover the entire surface of Iceland. Trees there are none. There is one road, made two years ago through the rocky waste. two miles out of the town are the hot springs where the town washing is done ; the water is so hot we are only just able to touch it. Jets of steam burst out of the stream, which runs between rocks ; and it is on these rocks at the edge of the water that the women do their washing, beating the clothes with wooden flappers on the rocks, and rinsing them in the pools of boiling water beneath.

The people are the friendliest of hosts, and the whole population comes out to welcome us with open arms, and we are made free of the town, from Parliament House and the strangers' gallery while a debate is on to the smallest hut covered with earth and grass. Everywhere in the streets the women wear their pretty national headdress, a little black cap with a long black silk tassel caught together in the middle with a silver ring. Though nearly all are poor, many speak English well, and all are courteous and take the liveliest interest in the influx of strangers in their midst. Alas, there is leprosy in this country, and the leper hospital stands outside Reykjavik.

Reykjavik is reluctant to let us go, and we are reluctant to say good-bye, but the "best of friends must part ;" so again the anchor is weighed and again the great ship is on her course with her 400 souls on board on the open sea. But now we are on the homeward trail ; Spitzbergen and Iceland, too, are far, far away ; and already like a dream, in this golden English summer, are the memories of those magic northern lands and those lonely Arctic seas.

ON Sept. 15 at the Bankruptcy Court, the first meeting of creditors was held under the failure of the Hon. Algernon Bourke, described as of St. James's-street, club proprietor. The senior Official Receiver reported that the debtor returned his liabilities at £15,677, and his assets at £4,171 ; but the figures were said to be subject to modification. He had acted as director of Willis's Restaurant, Limited, now in liquidation. Mr. M. S. Rubenstein stated on his behalf that he was unable to make any proposal.

MIXED BATHING AT AYR.

SCENES ON THE BEACH.

AT a meeting on Monday (September 11) of Ayr Police Commissioners a discussion took place as to bathing at the shore. Dr. Naismith said he had repeatedly seen men and women bathing at Ayr quite promiscuously. During the season they were often mixed together in a most shameless manner. He moved that in future the sexes be separated while bathing Captain Galloway, convener of the Bathing Machines Committee, said there was not room to divide the males from the females. If they agreed to divide them they would require an extra horse and a man. It was impossible to keep the sexes apart. (Laughter.) There were bathing dresses for men and women in every machine, and there were printed rules that they were not to bathe without them. The ladies semed to enjoy the bathing with the men. (Laughter.) They joined hands and played "Round about merry-my-tanzy" every other day. (Laughter.) Any day they could see at Ayr the men holding up the ladies' heads and teaching them to swim. Dr. Naismith said the bathing dresses were a farce, and the sooner the Council knew it the better. During the summer he had seen men go into the water in the most shameless way—absolutely naked. Either the bathing must be carried out decently and in order or abolished altogether. Mr. Niven said Captain Galloway and he tried to separate the ladies and gentlemen, but found the task was impossible. (Laughter.)

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MISHMIS.

THE Mishmis, against whom a small expedition is to be sent, inhabit the mountainous country to the East of the Debong river, which lies roughly between latitude 26 deg. and 27 deg., longitude 96 deg. to 98 deg. On their West lie the fierce Abor tribes who tried conclusions with us in 1894, and it is quite possible that these gentry may be glad of an opportunity of trying to pay off old scores and make common cause with their neighbours against us. To give timely warning and prevent their crossing the Debong unmolested we presume the post established at Nizamghat will be strong enough to detach small parties to patrol the river, and make any such flank movement a difficult matter for the Abors. On the East of their country lie the Khamti and Singpho tribes with whom our relations have always been fairly amicable. To the North lies the unknown land of Tibet. The Mishmi country is very hilly, and has never been explored by Europeans owing to the dense jungle which covers it. Their trade with Assam is very small, the exports being chiefly musk, and a small quantity of India rubber, while they import a certain amount of salt and iron.

The Takin, an animal which has never yet been killed by a European, inhabits these hills. It is said to be of the antelope tribe and in general appearance resembles a gun. It is to be hoped that some member of the force will succeed in securing a specimen. As before stated the arms of the Mishmis consist chiefly of poisoned arrows, the poison for which is made from aconite prepared with decomposing pig's blood and is said to be very virulent. They probably have besides bows, dahs and cross bows, a certain number of antiquated guns. Their tactics are said to resemble those of the Abors, namely, not to oppose the advance guard but block it by a stockade, and then rush from their hiding places in the jungle upon the baggage, endeavour to carry off what they can, and do so as much damage as possible in the conclusion. The dense jungle would afford a favourable opportunity for trying the smokeless power, which has already been experimented with, for the Martini rifle and rockets would probably have more actual effect on their villages, and moral effect on the people, than shells.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	83,000	2,00,000	4,000	2,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	180	434	9	623
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	9,12,717	18,46,617	34,393	27,93,727
Total for 12 weeks..	9,95,717	20,46,617	38,393	30,80,727
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	61,066	1,26,635	691	1,88,392
Per mile of Ry. do.	132	275	2	409
Total to corresponding date do.	8,55,470	16,79,093	38,899	25,73,462

Increase for the week..................Rs. 98,608
Ditto to date .... „ 5,07,265

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September, 1899, on 1,645·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,15,000	3,05,000	8,000	4,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	70	185	5	260
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	11,71,607	28,68,772	82,939	41,23,318
Total for 12 weeks...	12,86,607	31,73,772	90,939	45,51,318
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,943	1,86,981	4,813	3,04,737
Per mile of Ry do.	67	112	3	182
Total to corresponding date do. ..	14,85,265	23,36,720	87,091	39,09,077

Increase for the week ....Rs. 1,23,283
Do. to date .... „ 6,42,241

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	17	18	...	35
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	3,959	1,828	9	5,796
Total for 12 weeks..	4,259	2,128	9	6,396
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	278	157	1	436
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	9	..	25
Total to corresponding date do. ..	3,712	2,156	21	5,889

Increase for the week ....Rs. 164
Ditto to date.............................. „ 507

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September, 1899, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,700	13,600	60	16,360
Or per mile of Railway	19	96	1	116
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	37,781	1,56,901	1,142	1,95,827
Total for 11 weeks ...	40,481	1,70,504	1,202	2,12,187
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,364	12,579	22	15,965
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	89	...	113
Total to corresponding date do.	43,710	1,77,300	1,762	2,22,772

Increase for the week..................Rs. 395
Do to date.............................. „ 10,585

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September, 1899, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,800	1,800	..	4,600
Or per mile of Railway	52	33	...	85
For previous 11 weeks.	38,771	27,458	...	66,229
Total for 12 weeks.	41,571	29,258	...	70,829
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	..	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

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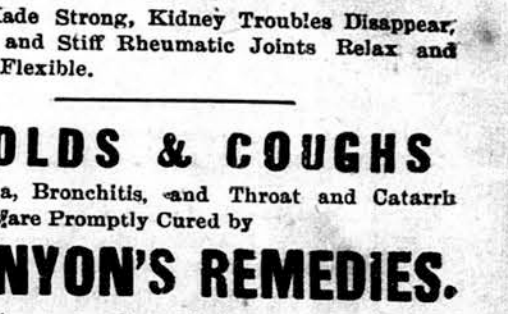

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. ROMESH DUTT, C.I.E., Lecturer at University College, London, who produced a condensed metrical translation of the *Maha-bharata* last year, has now placed in the hands of his publishers (Dent & Co.) a similar condensed translation of the other Indian Epic, the *Ramayana*. The two together comprise the entire epic literature of the ancient Hindus, and form one of "Lubbock's Hundred Books" recommended to modern readers. And the two together give us a complete and graphic picture of ancient Indian civilisation, manners and life. Mr. Dutt's condensed translation of the two works, each within the reasonable limits of two thousand English couplets, places before English readers for the first time the epic poetry of India in a readable form. The metre adopted in both the works is the metre of *Locksley Hall*, which is the nearest possible approach to the rythm of the Sanscrit *sloka* metre. The works are issued in Messrs. Dent's *Temple Classics Series*, and an illustrated edition of each is also separately published.

Arrangements are in train for the publication of a volume of short stories by Mr. Thomas Hardy. Most of these have appeared serially, while Mr. Hardy has been writing his novels, but have never been collected. The plan is to do this now, so adding another book to the Hardy library. His followers, knowing the quality of his incidental stories, will be pleased.

Mrs. Langtry and a well-known publishing firm have been in communication with reference to a suggestion that she should write her reminiscences. At the moment she is engrossed in her theatrical work, but she is not averse to the idea of a volume of memories. While nothing more definite can be said, this may perhaps be taken as indicating that one day we shall have such a volume. Society, sport, the stage, would all find a place in it.

Mr. Arthur Milman has for some time been engaged on the biography of his father, Dean Milman. It is now finished, and will be issued before long by Mr. Murray, with selections from the Dean's correspondence. Milman knew Tennyson, Hallam, and many other celebrities who will be mentioned in the book. He was a great classical scholar, and there is reason for thinking that it was to him Lord Derby's famous translation of the "Iliad" was submitted for advice as to publication. The Dean's verdict on it was enthusiastic, and in due course the critics confirmed the "Rupert of debate" in this literary laurel.

A Canadian gentleman, Dr. Bucke, has been compiling a little book, which will, no doubt, be sought for by the admirers of Walt Whitman. It consists of material drawn by Dr. Bucke from Whitman manuscripts which came to him under the poet's will. The volume is well described as "Notes and Fragments," the product of Whitman's pen in the fifties and sixties. A good deal of light is thrown upon the thoughts, the studies, and the aims which then filled him. In fact, the volume is likely to stand as something of a guide to his mental evolution.

Mr. G. W. Steevens is showing how journalism and authorship may march hand in hand. He attended the Dreyfus trial at Rennes for the London daily paper with which he is connected. Arising out of that he has written a volume, "The Tragedy of Dreyfus," which Messrs. Harper are to publish next week. It may be described as a pen picture of the personalities and incidents of the Court-martial. To lead up to that, there is a short account of the origin and previous stages of the Dreyfus drama. The volume includes a portrait of the Jewish soldiers and martyr.

Mr. Lane is just publishing a new novel by Mr. John Buchan, entitled "A Lost Lady of Old Years." This title is taken from a line by Browing, and here it refers to the wife of Murray of Broughton. He, of course, was prominent figures of Jacobite times—a figure with two sides. It is natural that Mr Buchan should turn to the Jacobite wars for a novel, being himself a Scotsman. He is an Oxford man, the winner of the Newdigate Prize and other honours of that University. He has already written several novels, and is now reading for the Bar.

A new series of volumes, each dealing with one of the leading nations of the world, is announced by Messrs. Pearson. The object is to be placed before the public concise, accurate, and brightly-written accounts of the great peoples. It will be the story of a race that is given, rather than the story of its country as such. Professor York Powell is editing the series, which is to be distinguished by illustrations. Everybody is interested in France just now, and Mr. Arthur Hassall will write on the French. Recently we were interested in Spain so Mr. Martin S. Hume is to deal with the Spaniards.

There will be letters by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Miss Ellen Terry, and other well-known folks in the forthcoming Sir Arthur Sullivan volume. The life story of the great musician is told by Mr. Arthur Lawrence on the best possible authority. It is expected, indeed that Sir Arthur, besides supplying the materials and inspiring their form, may contribute one chapter himself. When only eighteen he wrote the incidental music for a piece given at the Crystal Palace. Earlier he had composed sacred music, and as for his career in the full flight of success, it is familiar. This book, telling the full story, is to be published fortwith by Mr. Bowden.

The literature of the Klondike grows apace. A volume describing a visit to the new Eldorado is announced by Messrs. Pearson. It is by Professor Heilprin, of Philadelphia, the leader of the Peary relief expedition of 1892. He describes the features of a journey through Alaska and the Klondike, including the character of the country and the life of the mining camps. He aims at giving an accurate general account of the whole gold region. He is full of hints to the traveller, and submits many facts bearing upon the conditions of the gold industry. The book is illustrated and has maps.

The average man's knowledge of the Hausas is probably confined to this—that they have done not a little of our fighting in Africa. There exists a Hausa Committee whose main object is to further the scientific study of the Hausa language. Among its members are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Commander-in-Chief, and the president of the Geographical Society. Arising from the society, a Hausa English dictonary is about to be published by the Cambridge-University Press. The author is Mr. Charles Henry Robinson, who made a special journey to Hausa-land to gather his materials. He notes that Hausa is already spoken by one per cent. of the population of the globe. So far as Tropical Africa is concerned, he thinks it will be the language of the future.

Mr. Stephen Crane, the American novelist, who comes nearest to Mr. Kipling in the sledge-hammer force with which he hits a nail on the head, is hard at work on a new volume of stories, at Brede Place, the Sussex house where he has been living for some time past. He is a cousin of Mr. R. Newton Crane, well known in London society as one of the most delightful of after-dinner speakers and as an ex-president of the American Society of London.

Mr. Algernon Marshall Stedman Methuen, who has been up to this known in private as Mr. Algernon Methuen Marshall Stedman, though he has always used the designation of Methuen and Co. in publishing, is a man of marked ability. Not only has his business sagacity made him the publisher of a wonderful list of books, but he has written excellent books himself. Like Mr. Heinemann and Mr. Edward Arnold, he is an Oxford man.

According to the "Daily Chronicle," every sheet of the collected edition of Mark Twain's writings is to have the Mark Twain watermark on it, and the first volume of each set will contain his autograph. Only 600 sets are to be sold in England, and their publication is to commence in November. The edition will be illustrated, and the works he has published up to date are to go into eighteen volumes—mighty little—for such an old favourite.

The fourth volume of Mr. William Laird Clowes's great history of the Navy will be issued by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., in a few days' time. It has been far more eagerly looked forward to than any of the others, because Nelson fills so large a place in it. But it will not, like recent Nelson books, go much into the question of the Admiral's private life.

The "Anthologia Oxoniensis," which is about to be issued by the Clarendon Press, will consist of translations into Latin and Greek verse by famous Oxford scholars. Some of the contributors are famous not only as scholars. Sir Alfred Milner, who was a scholar of Balliol and a fellow of New College, is a contributor, but Mr. Eliot, our envoy, for the pacification of Samoa, excused himself from contributing on the ground that he had forgotten his classics. Mr Eliot, the son of a grand old clergyman of the Established Church, as fine a man as Parson Jack Russell, was a scholar of extraordinary ability. Like the late Marquis of Lothian, Professor James Bryce, M.P., and Professor Margoliouth, he made nearly a clean sweep of the great University scholarships at Oxford in classics, and he showed an equal facility for mastering modern languages. When he was a boy at Cheltenham College, the principal became alarmed for his health, and thought that the best thing for so forward a boy was that he should stay down a term and recuperate. He submitted very reluctantly, and came back a master of Spanish.

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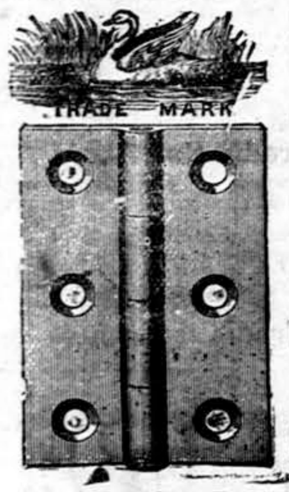

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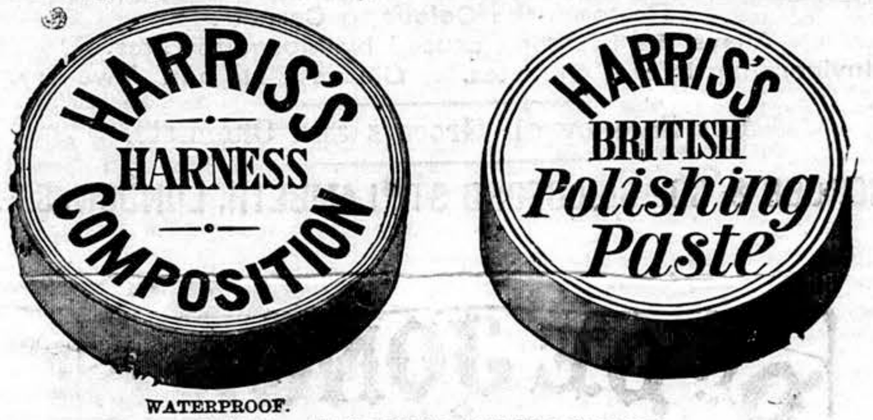

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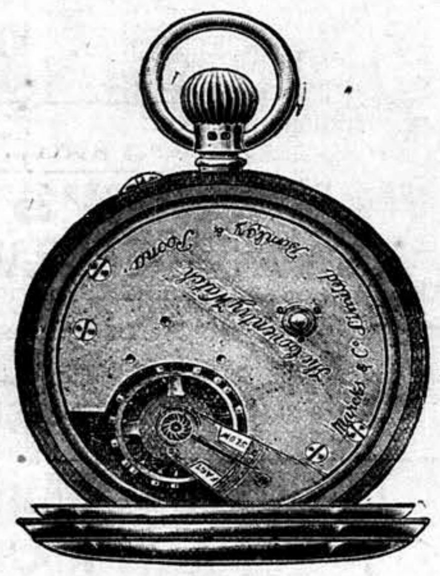

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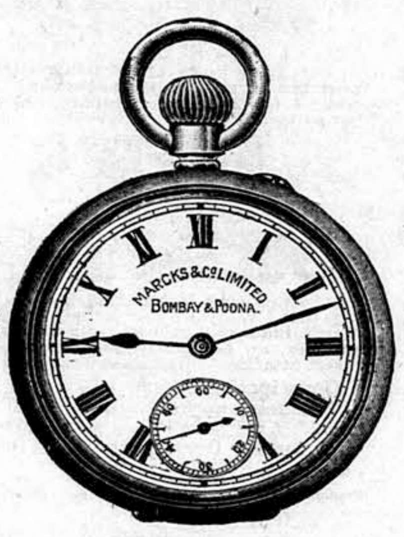

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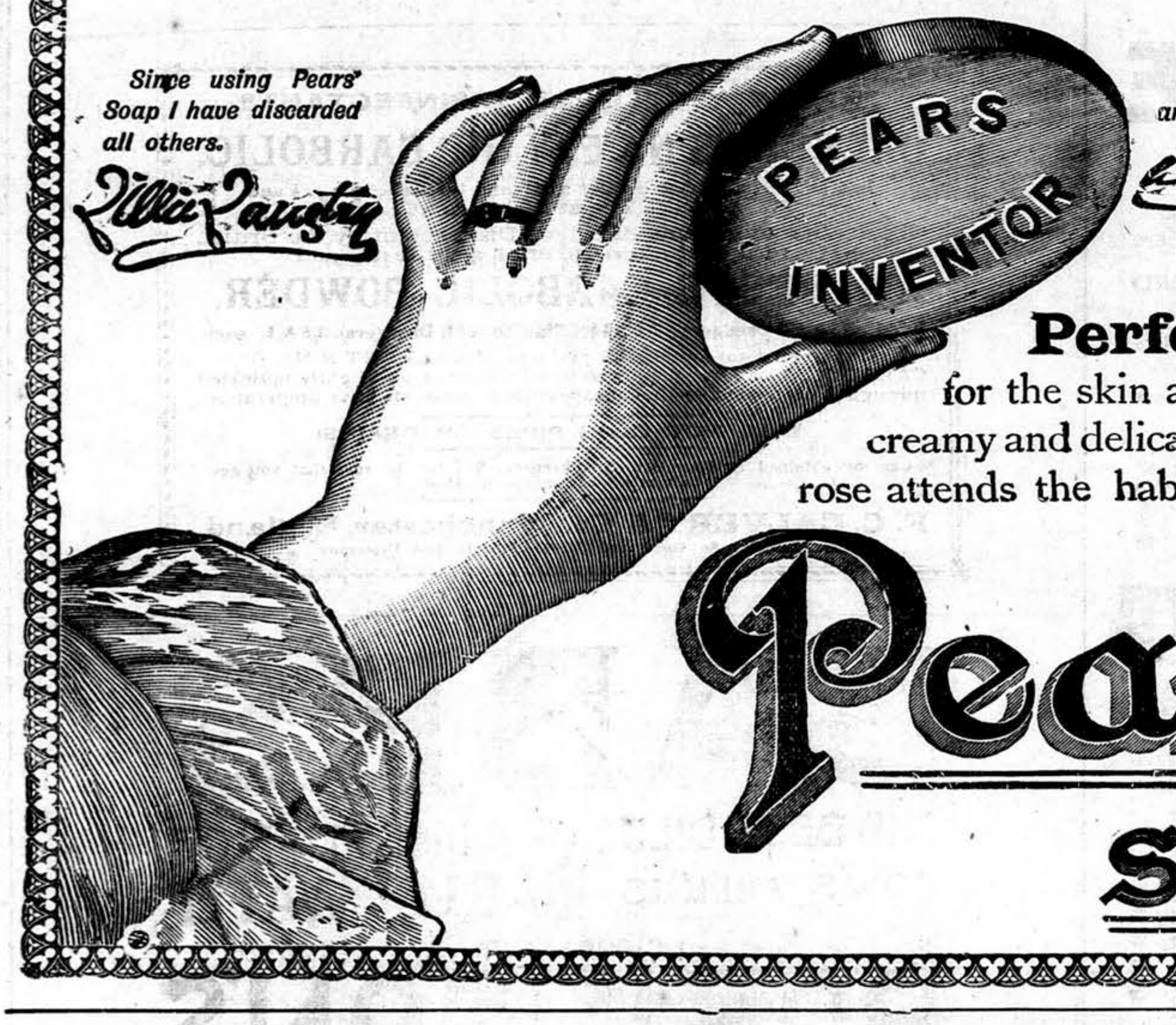

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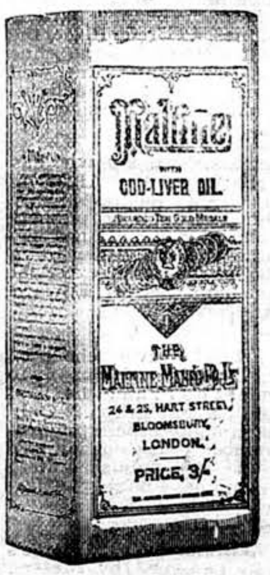

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